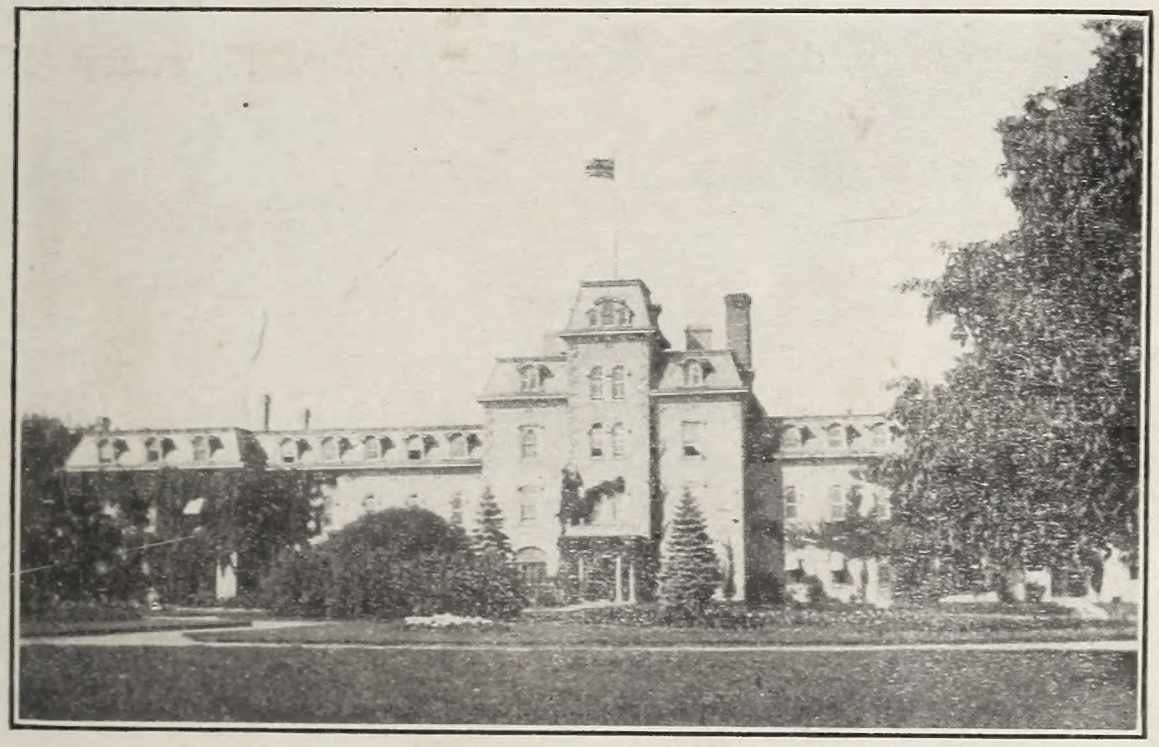
See page 185 -

Vol. XXXV. also 188 - for Jan. & and page 194 also 215 No. 5

O·A·C REVIEW

Published in the Interests of Agriculture



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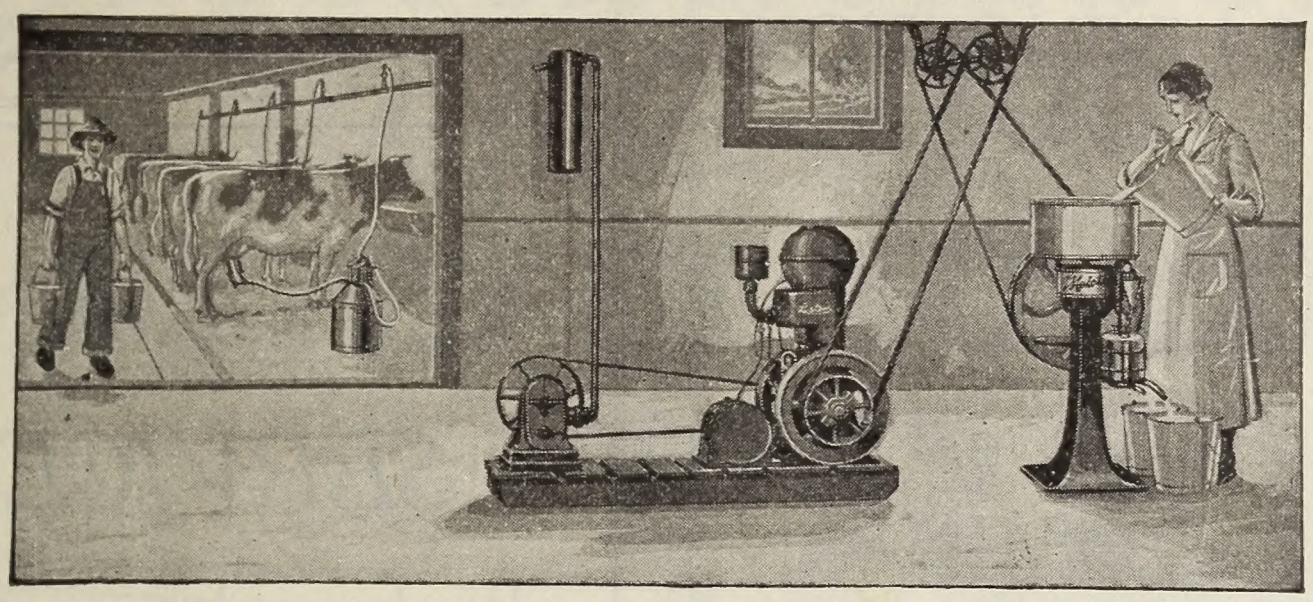

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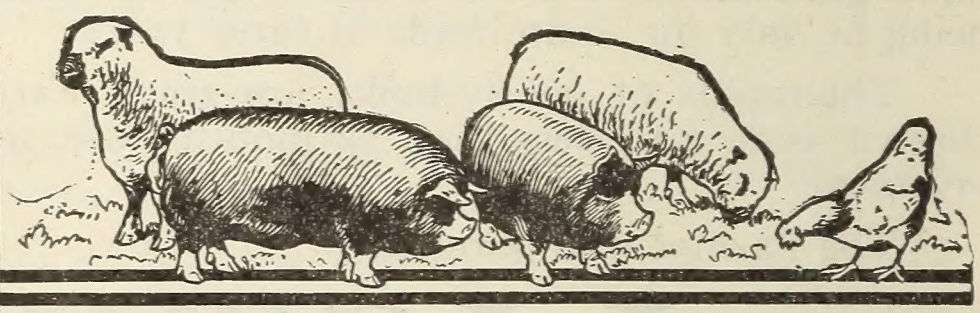

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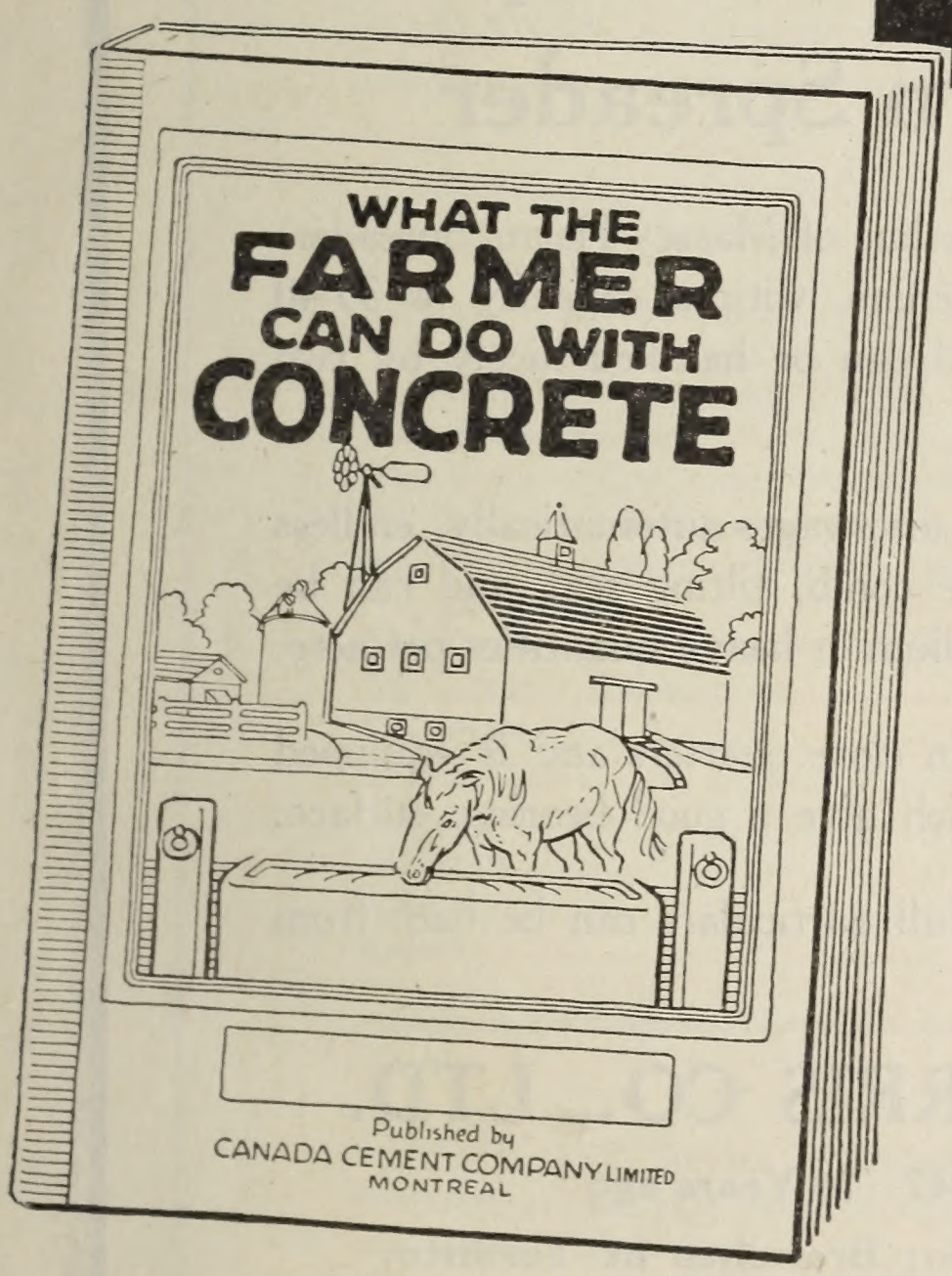

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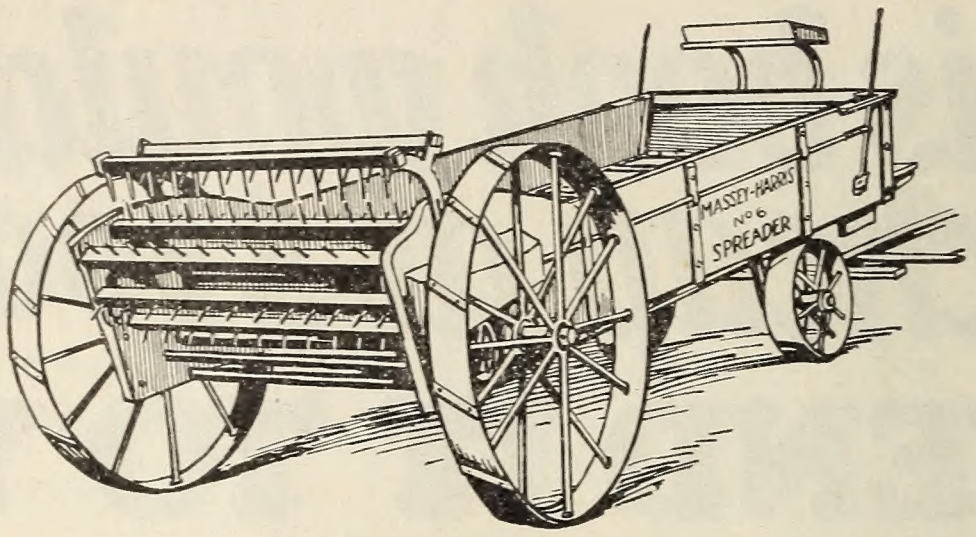

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CONTENTS

VOL. XXXV. GUELPH, ONT., JANUARY, 1923 No. 5

PAGE

A Winter's Night (Poem) ..... VI.
The Faculty of Agriculture in the University of British Columbia 177
Pictures From the North 180
The Distribution of the European Corn Borer in Ontario During the Summer of 1922 182
Our Alma Mater 185
The Work of the Soldier Settlement Board 188
An Ounce of Reflection 190
The Farm Poultry Business as Revealed by Cost Accounts 192
The Aims of the Canada Colonization Association 194
Agricultural Engineering 196
Editorials 197
College Life 200
Macdonald Hall 206
Athletics 209
Alumni 215
Locals 218

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A WINTER'S NIGHT

LILIAN LEVERIDGE

Oh! the rare delight of a winter's night,
When drifted snows gleam whitely,
When sleigh-bells chime with wild, sweet rhyme,
And mirthful lips laugh lightly!

How pure and clear is the frosty air
From far-off hill tops blowing!
What joy it brings to the heart that sings,
What light to bright eyes glowing!

Night's thousand eyes from sapphire skies
With glances soft are beaming,
And all aglow in the fields of snow
Are countless jewels gleaming.

Come out to-night to the hills alight,
To forests still and hoary,
When moonbeams play o'er the shining way
And bathe the world in glory.

THE O. A. C. REVIEW

"THE PROFESSION WHICH I HAVE EMBRACED REQUIRES A KNOWLEDGE OF EVERYTHING"

VOL. XXXV. GUELPH, ONT., JANUARY, 1923 No. 5

The Faculty of Agriculture in The University of British Columbia

F. M. CLEMENT B.S.A., M.S., Dean of Agriculture, University of British Columbia.

A BEGINNING in the organization of the Faculty of Agriculture in the University of British Columbia was made in 1914 by the appointment of Dr. L. S. Klinck, now President of the University, as Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture. Plans and

F. M. CLEMENT, B.S.A., M.S.

principles of organization of Canadian and American Institutions were carefully studied at that time, and an honest and conscientious endeavour was made to pick out that which was felt to be best in the older and longer established colleges. It had to be considered also that times and conditions had changed, and that to as great a degree as possible a new institution should be organized to meet the changing agricultural conditions of recent years.

Under the influence of economic conditions fifty years ago, but more particularly under the influence of the Farmers' Grange, agricultural colleges were organized as institutions separate and apart from other institutions of learning. It seemed at that time that arts and pure science, medicine, law, and some other professions might be grouped together, but that agriculture, and in some instances applied science, might be organized in separate institutions. In a very large number of cases this was done. It was claimed that the agricultural colleges were educating the boys away from the farms, and that consequently agricultural colleges should be separate and apart from Provincial and State Universities.

No one at all familiar with the circumstances would maintain for one moment that the agricultural colleges as organized had not done excellent work: or that they had not graduated leaders of thought in agricultural matters: or provided the instructional, investigational and executive staffs for

many of the recently organized institutions: or sent back to the farms men who are to-day good farmers, community leaders, and in some cases political leaders. These accomplishments are obvious. At the same time there is somewhat of a feeling among certain business and professional men that agriculture as a business and agriculture as a profession is not on as high a plane economically and academically as the other businesses and professions. Sometimes also it has been intimated that university colleges are on a higher social plane.

The insinuation might readily be met by many arguments, and the writer is of the opinion that in the final analysis it would have to be acknowledged that most of the graduates of arts, science, and from professional schools who are now somewhat biased, would have to admit that their prejudices were due primarily to a lack of knowledge with regard to the agriculturist or the agricultural student and his work. Mutual acquaintanceship and understanding go a long way toward breaking down prejudices. It might readily be agreed then that on this basis something is to be gained by having students from all faculties associated rather closely. All groups gain much from each other: the mental contacts and experiences are more varied, and all classes and all faculties are much stimulated thereby. Life-long friendships are formed and the understandings are mutual. The writer ventures the opinion that one of the severest handicaps under which agriculture as a business is working is based on the lack of understanding of the farmers', or rural problem, on the part of those who would offer advice from an offce chair.

It might be added that the agriculturist has much to gain also by more thorough and complete contact with the other social groups.

In the University of British Columbia students in arts and science, applied science and agriculture, work in the same physics, chemistry, botany and other laboratories. The agricultural students are an integral part of the university organization, and it is felt by the administration that at least one step in the equalization of urban and rural institutions has been taken by organizing in this way. Can equality of opportunity be offered before the Provincial or State institutions themselves recognize the equality of students, or have we got to admit that agriculture and agricultural students are something separate and apart from the intellectual, social, economic and spiritual life of other classes in the Province?

So much for the general principle. Some details of the working out of the organization may be of interest also.

The teaching policy of the Faculty of Agriculture includes both degree and vocational courses, but to date because of shortage of buildings and equipment the four-year or degree course only has been organized. The organization of the vocational or two-year course should quickly follow. Only students with matriculation standing or its equivalent are admitted to the degree course. (Some slight exception has been made, and is being made, in the interests of returned men whose previous training had been interrupted because of the war. In such cases students are admitted, and their standing is determined later. They are given opportunity to make good.) For students of degree grade it is felt that the showing is fairly creditable, the registration in First Year last year being 33. This year it is 32. The total registration each year since the organization of the college has been 7, 17, 43, 52, 73 and 84

students respectively. We are now in our sixth year. The present registration is made up as follows: First year, 32; second year, 17; third year, 15; fourth year, 12; graduates, 8.

The agricultural students are generally equally prominent with the other faculties in the student activities. They have won the inter-faculty road race, but generally speaking have not been particularly prominent in inter-faculty foot-ball, base-ball and general sports. though some good work has been done. In debating, twice out of three times the inter-faculty debating shield has been won by the Agricultural Discussion Club, and every year at least one agricultural student has helped to make up the dabating teams taking part in the inter-university and international debates. This year a Third year student is one of the two men representing the University of British Columbia at the University of California, Berkeley. This year also an agricultural student is president of the Students' Council, the executive representing the student body. In mentioning these things it is not with any idea of "bragging," because we have nothing more than any other faculty or any other student body to "brag" about, but rather to show that when agricultural students have been put to the test in competition with other faculties they have given as good an account of themselves as was to be expected. The whole student body at the present time is represented by almost 1,200 students of degree grade.

The Faculty of Agriculture feels justly proud of the achievements of its Dairy Judging Team at the Western International this year. The winning team of three Third year students brought home the coveted trophy for dairy judging in the nature of a silver cup, and in addition one other cup and two shields and five medals. As yet no opportunity has been offered to enter a team in either the St. Paul or Chicago Internationals, but it is hoped that in the near future the students of the Western Province will be in a position to bring to your students greetings in the judging ring at the Chicago International.

The plan of organization seems to have done one other thing also. If the word might be used thus, it might be stated that it seems to have put the farming business on a more "professional" basis. The Faculty of Agriculture is drawing men from all kinds of businesses and professions. At present among the 84 students, 24 businesses and professions are represented by the parents or guardians. Naturally the majority of the students come direct from the farms, but the others are nevertheless here, and are strengthening the organization by their presence.

It is several years since I have been honored by being requested to submit an article for publication in our Review. I say our Review, because after all the majority of the graduates in the West, and many in this institution, including the writer, look back with fond memories to the old institution, "the grandest of them all." Were this not so we could not speak plainly as I have tried to do on this occasion. I am sure too that very often you look with pride to the newer institutions growing out of the inspiration and tradition of Guelph just as we feel proud as we look back and criticize, and hope some day to rival the old institution in scholarship and prestige.

Pictures From The North

By R. O. Brooke, '24.

First Prize Descriptive Essay.

A WONDERFUL country of trees, lakes and sky is the country of the north, a land apart from the contamination of the over-civilized, no ugly pavement, no roaring, shrieking railroads, but just the natural struggle for existence going on as though man did not exist.

There are days when the air is still and the sun beats down with a dazzling glare, days when the water seems so bright that the islands appear to float above its mirror-like surface, days when one feels insignificant indeed beside the forces of nature.

Towards sundown on one such day my partner and I were paddling wearily homeward after a long trip to the limits of our beat. The landscape was painted purple by the sun sinking in a perfect inferno of brilliant colours, an early moon had already asserted the new regime, and at times the howl of the timber wolf wavered weirdly from the shore. A heavy bank of clouds, which had framed the sunset, began to spread over the sky. My partner suggested we might be caught in a storm. I said nothing but paddled harder. Our friends above played nine-pins behind the clouds.

Nearer and nearer the thunder rumbled, lightning flashed from cloud to cloud; closer and closer, until it seemed to blaze along the water.

The waves rose twice the height of our canoe, which pitched and bucked like a broncho. Then down came the rain. Thank goodness the lightning showed our camp close at hand.

Presto! the wind swung a dozen points and charged viciously down upon us. Its fury lifted our canoe half from the water, held it so for a moment, and finally replaced it wrong side up.

We were very glad to reach camp that night.

* * * *

They were the bones of a dead man. A pioneer of pioneers, a prospector among the first to penetrate the wilderness in search of wealth. The skeleton lay in the shadow at one side of the tunnel, one long arm stretched towards the test pit, which ran six or eight feet down into the vein.

My partner and I stumbled towards the light. Below us spread Lake Anima, like a large pond. A breath of wind ruffled its surface and whispered through the trees along the shore, a loon rose in the water, and sent its mocking, musical laugh echoing up the cliff. It suddenly grew quiet and after a short pause dived below. All nature seemed to venerate that open tomb.

Here lay a heap of mouldering logs once a cabin; there the ruins of an upturned canoe. It was easy to reconstruct the scene:

The log cabin beneath the pine trees, smoke coming from the chimney, the prospector, sitting on an upturned box, smoking his evening pipe as the sun faded from the panorama stretched before him. No doubt his mind would be filled with hopes of riches, and a speedy return to the outer world.

One day death came nigh and marred the picture. Now his bones lie unburied in the grave of his own making.

* * * *

One day our red canoe was gliding slowly through a narrow gorge. It

seemed a part of its wild surroundings, the abode of silence and tranquillity. To splash with a paddle was desecration, for the spirit of nature seemed to hover above the crags on either side.

Further on, the ravine broadened to a wide bay. A stream swept majestically in from the south bubbling gently around a pile of boulders at its mouth. To one side of the stream, rose an immense pile of rock, tier on tier, its sombre colouring broken by little thickets of spruce and birch.

down, bounding from buttress to buttress, and disappeared with a roar into the sea of foliage.

From far above came the scream of a seagull, a whirling whiteness barely seen against the sky, and all around us we felt the presence of life in all its myriad forms, working for an unknown goal.

At no time is a pipeful of tobacco so conducive to contentment as after just such a climb.

The wonderful country of the north

"A Wonderful Country of Trees, Lakes and Sky."

As the canoe floated silently under the trees, a red deer and its little one broke cover down near the base of the cliff. For a moment the mother sniffed the air, the picture of natural beauty and alertness, and then reassured she led the way daintily into the lake.

Leaving the canoe on a flat rock, we began to climb the cliff. Choke cherries, sugar plums, and raspberries grew wherever a crevice gave them foothold.

Sometimes a boulder, loosened from the face of the cliff, dived headlong

spread out on all sides, trees, lakes, and sky. In every direction appeared a network of the bluest of blue water, sometimes a wide expanding sheet, sometimes a thin line losing itself at intervals in the green of the forest.

To the east, a cloud of vapour marked the passage of a mountain stream, swooping in cataract after cataract through its leafy tunnel. The roar of the falling waters came dully through the still air.

To the west, fire had blighted the

scene. Who can imagine anything more desolate than a burnt-out forest?

Tall, desolate pine trees waved their gaunt and blackened limbs towards the sky. No squirrel chattered in their branches, the song birds diverted their flight, an occasional crow darted through like the shadow of a lost soul, leaving behind a tragic stillness, a strange unnatural loneliness.

But powers of regeneration are at work. Shrubs and saplings already partly clothed the roots of these grizzly skeletons, which one by one were falling to their rest in the fresh green moss.

The hand of nature would presently wipe this blotch from the picture.

Some are blind but others
"Find tongues on trees, books in the
running brooks,
Sermons in stones and good in everything."

The Distribution of the European Corn Borer in Ontario during the Summer of 1922

By L. S. McLaine, Division of Foreign Pests Suppression,
Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

THE results of the scouting work for the European corn borer carried on in southern Ontario during the summer of 1922, show that although this insect has spread over quite a large area during this past season, the amount of spread is not quite as large as was the case in 1921. It is to be hoped that the latter year was an unusually favorable one for the European corn borer owing to the long dry summer and excessive heat.

The scouting was carried on under the same co-operative scheme which was adopted when this insect was first found in the Province, that is the work was under the immediate supervision of the Canada Department of Agriculture, but the Ontario Department of Agriculture assisted by delegating four men and two Ford cars for this scouting work. A total of fifteen men and five Ford cars were engaged on the scouting which commenced on July 24th and was completed on September 20th. During this period one hundred and sixty-five townships were carefully examined, and of these forty-five were found to be infested by the European corn borer.

This insect has spread during the past year over Kent, Essex and Lambton counties, and the important corn growing area of Ontario may now be said to be infested by this pest. The infestation in the counties mentioned is, fortunately, extremely "light," and up to the present time no actual damage has resulted to the corn crop in these areas, although the same cannot be said of the "heavily" infested districts in Elgin and Middlesex counties. In 1921 a single township (Pickering) was found infested on the north shore of Lake Ontario, but the scouting carried on during the past summer adds nine additional townships to the infested area. The greater portion of these have undoubtedly been infested by the natural dispersion of the insect, but the cause of infestation in two townships (Clarke and Brighton) at least, is unknown. The infestations in these townships were very light and isolated, and may possibly have been due to import-

ing infested corn or corn stalks. There was very little spread of this insect in a northerly or northeasterly direction, which may be due to the fact that there is comparatively little corn grown in this area. In addition, the infestation found in the norther territory in 1921 was very light.

The area known to be infested by the European corn borer up to October, 1922, is as follows:

The entire counties of Brant, Elgin, Essex, Haldimand, Kent, Lambton, Middlesex, Norfolk, Oxford, Perth, Waterloo and Welland; and the following townships: Culross, in Bruce County; Clarke, in Durham County; Trafalgar, in Halton County; all but Ashfield, Wawanosh East, Wawanosh West and Howick, in Huron County; all but Caistor in Lincoln County; Brighton, in Northumberland County; Pickering, Whitby East and Whitby West in Ontario County; Albion, Chinguacousy, and Toronto in Peel County; Guelph, in Wellington County; Ancaster, Barton, Flamborough East and Flamborough West, in Wentworth County; and York and Scarborough, in York County. A total of one hundred and fifty-two townships covering approximately eleven thousand seven hundred and eleven miles is represented by the above area.

The following table indicates the spread of the European corn borer in southern Ontario since its discovery in 1920, together with the number of townships and square miles infested.

Year	Townships Infested	Square miles Infested
1920	35	2,780
1921	65	4,910
1922	7	524
1922	45	3,497
Total to Oct., 1922	152	11,711

Seven townships were added to the quarantined area in February, 1922, in order to provide markets and straighten the quarantine line.

In February, 1922, the European corn borer quarantine (1) was amended. By this amendment a double quarantine was established which prevented the movement of corn on the cob, corn stalks, etc., from the heavily infested areas (Elgin and Middlesex counties), to the lighter infested districts. This was done in order to prevent shipments heavily infested with European corn borer larvae being forwarded to newly or very lightly infested areas and thus start up new and possibly heavy infestations on the border of the quarantined area. The advisability of taking this step can best be illustrated by the results obtained from the making of field counts to determine the degree of infestation in different districts. Port Stanley was taken as the centre of this work. Three circles were drawn with a radius of approximately eight, sixteen and thirty miles. Fields of corn were examined at frequent intervals on these circles. The degree of infestation on the inner circle showed a variation of from ten to one hundred per cent., whereas the variation in the middle circle was from seven to seventy-seven per cent., and in the outer circle from one to seven per cent. The percentages were secured by counting the number of stalks infested in lots of one hundred stalks. Three counts were made in each field and the results averaged.

During the summer the quarantine on the movement of corn and corn products was maintained in various ways. Warning notices were posted at all road intersections leading out of the quarantined area. Large banners were

1. Quarantine No. 2, Domestic, (Revised), Canada Gazette, Vol. LV., No. 34, Feb. 18, 1922, page 3440.

placed on the main automobile highways, warning motorists not to take corn from the infested area. Inspectors were stationed at Toronto, Hamilton, Sarnia, and Windsor to watch for evasions in the case of shipments of sweet corn on trains, boats, via express and freight, etc. At Hamilton 15,000 dozen and at Toronto 47,000 dozen ears of corn were examined and traced. When it is realized that sweet corn from southern Ontario goes as far east as Cape Breton, N. S., and as far west as the Soo and Port Arthur, the necessity of keeping a close watch on all shipments of corn to prevent the spread of the European corn borer can readily be understood. In addition, a close watch was kept on Fall Fairs, as it had been customary in the past to send green corn for fodder with exhibits of live stock. The general public is co-operating with the Department of Agriculture in a very gratifying manner, for during the entire season it was only necessary to prosecute six individuals for evading the quarantine by shipping corn on the cob from the quarantined area.

In July, 1921, the United States Department of Agriculture placed a quarantine (2) on the Province of Ontario, which prohibitied the importation into the United States of certain cut flowers and vegetables unless the same were accompanied by a certificate of inspection stating that the shipment was free from infestation by the European corn borer. Between February 15th and November 11th, 1922, nine hundred and sixty-five certificates were issued. The articles inspected and covered by these certificates included the following:

Oat and rye straw, 440 tons.
Cut flowers, 2,059 dozen.
Beets with tops, 26,850 dozen bunches
Rhubarb, 200 dozen bunches.
Beans (green), 3,060 bushels.
Celery, 290 crates, 100 acres inspected in the field.
Spinach, 115 bushels.
Misc. Plants, 150.

In regard to the European corn borer infestation in the United States it may be said that since its discovery in 1917, the insect has spread over a large area and particularly in Massachusetts has been responsible for a great deal of damage not only to corn but also to other crops. When first discovered in Massachusetts Vinal (3) reports corn as "the only valuable commercial crop seriously attacked by this pest." He mentions it as also attacking pigweed, barnyard and foxtail grass and dahlia stems. But conditions have changed and the insect is now doing serious damage to beets, celery, beans, chrysanthemums, etc. In fact the list of host plants in the Massachusetts area is now one hundred and seventy. (4)

The following table illustrates the spread of the European corn borer in the United States. (5)

Year	No. Twp. Inf.	States Infested.
1918	32	Massachusetts.
1919	122	Mass., southern New Hampshire, central and western New York, and Pennsylvania (1).
1920	105	Mass., N. H., and N. Y.
1921	127	Mass., N. H., N. Y., Penn., Ohio and Michigan.

2 Notice of Quarantine No. 41, with Regulations (Revised). United States Department of Agriculture, July 21, 1921.

3. S. C. Vinal, the European corn borer, Bull. 178, Mass. Agri. Experiment Station, December, 1917.

4. E. P. Felt, the European corn borer Extension Bulletin No. 31. N. Y. State College of Agriculture, Revised March, 1922.

1922	177	Mass., N. H., N. Y., Penn., Ohio, Mich., Maine, and Rhode Island.
Total	563	

Now that the European corn borer has invaded the corn growing sections of Ontario, it is to be hoped that it will continue to confine its activities to corn and not attack other plants to the same extent as it has done in Massachusetts for up to the present time, in Ontario, corn has been the only plant seriously injured, but time alone will solve this question.

5. W. N. Keenan, The Distribution of the European corn borer in Canada and the United States. Ann. Rept., Que. Soc. Prot. Plants, 1921-22. Also from Quarantine No. 43 of the United States Department of Agriculture, (2nd Revision) May 1, 1922, with amendments to Nov. 16th, 1922.

Our Alma Mater

By A. H. McCulloch, B. S.A.

An Address Delivered at Manitoba Alumni Meeting.

IT is a difficult task to express, in adequate language, one's appreciation for the old institution, because it is always difficult to talk about these things that lie near the heart. The O. A. C. deserves a toast more worthy than I am capable of giving you. It is, in some respects, unique among the educational institutions of our country. It is a National institution, in the truest sense—for its history, to a very marked degree, is the history of agriculture in Canada. Like the agriculture of old Ontario, it went through its pioneering stage, fighting hard for its very existence. But it kept the torch of agricultural education burning and by slow degrees developed into mellow, wise and commanding old age.

We all admire the sterling accomplishments of its famous teachers and investigators. The young agriculturalist of to-day is apt to forget that Professor Craig, who laid down the ground-work of livestock pedagogy as we have it on this continent to-day, was a graduate of the O. A. C. We are apt to forget that great old Roman, Professor George Day, laid the foundation of livestock experimental procedure in the Dominion, and that the fame of such outstanding teachers and accurate experimentalists as Dean Carlyle and Geo. Hutton has spread far beyond our own country. We are apt to forget that Doctor Zavitz, plodding away in his restricted experimental field, on the hillside above the college, added untold millions to the annual wealth of Ontario and Canada by developing O. A. C. 21 Barley, O. A. C. 72 Oats, variegated Alfalfa, and his famous winter wheat, —and in addition to these accomplishments, developed investigators and teachers like John Bracken. We sometimes fail to remember that Professor Harcourt laid the foundations of flour milling tests for the Dominion, and evolved and carried out, the first comprehensive digestive tests for animal and human foods. We are prone to forget that the O. A. C. by patient, experimental endeavor, laid down underdrainage principles for the whole of Eastern Canada, that have stood the test of time. We sometimes forget that

Dr. Creelman, by special invitation, travelled to the Antipodes, and there laid down the policy of State Agricultural education now being successfully pursued in New Zealand, and that the aggressive agricultural policy of South Africa was evolved, and is being carried out by O. A. C. graduates. And what shall I say about the extraordinary influence of the O. A. C. upon the body politic? What credit is due Professor Reynolds and his colleagues for the arresting fact that the Premier of Ontario is an O. A. C. graduate, for the fact that the Premier of Manitoba is an O. A. C. graduate, for the fact that the Dominion Minister of Agriculture is an O. A. C. graduate, for the fact that an O. A. C. graduate sits upon the Dominion Railway Commission, and for the fact that nearly every Agricultural College in Canada, and one university, is presided over by O. A. C. graduates? These achievements of our Alma Mater are without parallel, and give the O. A. C. an enduring place in the agricultural life, not only of this continent, but of every continent in the world, and we are proud of them.

But to confine ourselves to an eulogy of the tangible accomplishments of the O. A. C. in the field of agriculture is to overlook something that makes the O. A. C. a truly great institution. I am thinking, as you are thinking of the O. A. C. spirit and culture—the esprit de corps that brings O. A. C. graduates together on an occasion such as this. We have to thank, in a large measure, the great men so long associated with our Alma Mater for that culture and spirit. It was first personified by Dr. Mills and intensified by his distinguished successor, Dr. Creelman. These men were great teachers, for they taught, not by the rod and book alone, but by precept and example. They taught us the meaning of industry, honesty, loyalty, charity, and above all common sense, and they gathered around them teachers who inspired the students who passed through their class-rooms.

An educational institution has two functions. The first is to give its students a thorough academic training. The O. A. C. has performed that primary function,—faithfully and well,—for forty years. The second function as an educational institution, however, —and I believe it is the more important of the two functions,—is to develop the character and culture of its students. The German universities have performed the first function with distinction, but they have failed miserably in performing the second. In the famous British public schools, immortalized in prose and poetry by Rudyard Kipling's Stalky and Co.,—we see the second function of educational institutions faithfully performed. The British public schools have never been famous for their pedagogical achievements, but, they are famous for graduating broad-minded men, who can be depended upon to play the game and keep the faith. Search for the reason and you will find it very easily. It is in the fact that these British schools teach by precept and example. The teachers in these schools are invariably men of broad and refined culture,—the type of teacher who, by his personal conduct, brings out and develops the finest qualities of youth. The O. A. C. I admit, owes much of its distinction among the educational institutions of this continent to the fact that it has been blessed with presidents and teachers who have by precept and example taught O. A. C. students to be honourable, broad-minded, industrious and generous. We owe more than we know to these great pillars of our Alma Mater and Kipling's famous tribute to his old school, "Westward Ho," (a school, by the way, which

was attended, during Kipling's sojourn there, by a distinguished fellow graduate of ours,—the Hon. George Malcolm, late Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba,)—is fitting:

"Let us now praise famous men,
Men of little showing,
For their work continueth
And their work continueth,
Broad and deep continueth,
Greater than their knowing."

* * * *

And we all praise famous men,
Ancients of the College,
For they taught us common sense,
Tried to teach us common sense,
Truth, and God's own common sense,
Which is more than knowledge."

And now let me say a few words about Macdonald Hall, the beautifying influence surrounding the O. A. C. We owe much as rural Canada owes much, to this great institution. Some of you, as a matter of fact, owe your matrimonial success to Macdonald Hall, and that is a very great debt. The Nation stands in its debt, for Macdonald Hall has given to Canada an army of able women dedicated to the noble work of bringing a fuller measure of happiness and greater leisure to the farm women of Canada.

First Prize Photograph, Review Competition, 1922, by S. Collier, '23.

The Work of The Soldier Settlement Board

By G. R. Paterson, '24.

SIR CLIFFORD SIFTON has made the remark that the Soldier Settlement Board of Canada is serving its purpose. This would lead one to believe that this Dominion-wide organization would be a failure if the people benefitted were other than ex-soldiers. It would appear to me that anyone making a statement of such nature was ill-acquainted with the organization and success of the first scheme of its kind ever introduced into Canada.

There has been a considerable number of failures it is true, but there has also been an unforeseen percentage of successes. In 1918 when the scheme was first introduced a body of hard-headed, calculating individuals met and decided that were only 75 per cent. of the numbers assisted and started definitely on the road to success the scheme would be of inestimable value toward the re-establishment of the war-weary soldier.

The original Soldier Settlement Act only gave assistance to the extent of $2,500.00 with which to buy land, live-stock and farm equipment. In 1919, however, the Act was changed to read: a maximum loan of $7,500.00 distributed as follows: $4,500.00 for land, $1,000 for permanent improvements, such as the repair of buildings, digging of wells and erection of silos, and $2,000.00 for the purchase of stocks and farm machinery. All loans were made on the amortization plan, interest calculated at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. The stock and equipment loan was interest free for two years and the advance repaid in the four years following. All other loans were spread over 25 years. In 1920 it was found advisable to change the period of stock and equipment payments over a six-year period.

The scheme worked well over all the Dominion as far as applications and the establishment of settlers were concerned. The applicants' qualifications, military, physical and agricultural, were the basis of granting loans. Experienced land buyers assisted with the purchase of land for the applicants. A capable staff of field supervisors assisted with all purchases of stock and implements in order that right types of farm animals and proper equipment only would be bought with the money available. This staff of men also assisted the men in planning their farming operations so that the best results could be obtained with the least expense.

It was on the first of November, 1921, that the first large collection campaign had to be commenced, for it was on that date that the first heavy payments came due. The season, as we all are aware, was the worst for many years. Many old and long-established farmers fell beneath the blow. Discontent and even poverty was the lot of many. Nevertheless something over 50 per cent. of payments, due from soldier settlers, was turned in before June, 1922. In Ontario about 70 per cent. was collected and over 80 per cent. of settlers made some payment, at least a part of what was due. Some even went so far as to make over-payments. Some 8 per cent only of settlers had to be placed in salvage. The majority of salvage cases, however, were not men who failed to make payments only but were men who left their farms or lost interest in their undertak-

ing. Leniency was the rule of the Soldier Settlement Board in each and every case where it was definitely known that a real attempt had been made to stave off further debt.

In view of a previous statement that a 25 per cent. failure limit was practicable under normal conditions, I contend that with a failure of only 8 per cent. under circumstances so trying that even the oldest farmers were shaken, that the scheme must be a remarkable success. It is time that the number of failures in some of our western provinces was great, but on the average over the whole Dominion the percentage of failures is still considerably under the 25 per cent. mark. Will there not be further failures? Undoubtedly there will, But just as those who were failures as soldiers were weeded out in the first few months of their army life, so will those who come under the Soldier Settlement Act.

It is generally considered that the season of 1922 has been a fairly successful one. If, however, one is really acquainted with the present agricultural conditions of this country he will believe me when I say that the bottom price for produce that at present prevails will never put any farmer on easy street, no matter how great is his crop, or how well his cows milk. Owing to this fact it has been found necessary to amend the Soldier Settlement Act once more. In order to reimburse the settler for the exorbitant prices that he had to pay for stock and implements until the fall of 1921, his original agreements have, in a sense, canceiled and he has been debited with a new loan to cover his entire debt. This is now amortized over a 25-year period with interest at 5 per cent. per annum. He was required to pay on November 1st, 1922, only one-twenty-fifth of his entire loan and no interest. The period of exemption from interest depends on the date of his original advance. If he were established in 1919 he has 4 payments free of interest, if in 1921, two payments without interest. This reduction in annual pay-

A Well Established Soldier Settler's Farm.

ments through the spread of the stock and equipment repayments, and exemption from interest will not only give the men a fair chance of success, but will also give them sufficient surplus to replace stock and equipment, improve their properties and at the same time live comfortably.

Is it then something in the character of the men who composed one of the greatest fighting forces in the great war that would tend to help them toward the success that has been outlined? No doubt that is a factor but rather would I believe that it is the organization which has served and is still serving the soldier, that is even more responsible for the greater number of successes. Could not then such an organization also serve the civilian who is desirous of going back to the land? Men who have been studying this problem for the last three years are aware that the organization comprising the staff of the Soldier Settlement Board at the present time has the greatest possible efficiency for handling any Dominion-wide colonization scheme that Canada can undertake.

It is true that the question of immigration comes in here but I contend, as others do, that before we make Canada another United States, free to all the rabble of European countries, that we confine our attention and assistance to those thousands of good Canadian citizens who are at present not agriculturists only because they lack the capital and have no such assistance available as could be given by an act similar to Soldier Settlement Act.

An Ounce of Reflection

THE engine gave a muffled cough and he took a last heave at the crank. A few hesitating explosions that shook the old gas boat from bow to stern and we were once more heading up Opikimimika Lake. One hand on the tiller, he wiped his brow with a piece of waste.

"Often baulk on you?" I said.

"Pretty frequent. When the gold mines were working in at Shinning Tree I used to tote Bohinks in here from the railroad—it was them an' the engine taught me the few cuss words I know. But it don't pay to get mad. An ounce of reflection is worth a ton of cuss words."

He was one of these wandering spirits you sometimes meet up north, that gather more philosophy than moss.

"Especially with engines," I put in.

"Yes, an' mor'n engines."

He struck a match on the gunwale. As he crouched down over his pipe, I caught a reminiscent gleam in his eye and waited, while he blew a few clouds of cut plug into the breeze.

"Well, sir, I mind old Pete Duval, who was mate on the "Ellen" when I was running her for the Wallace Co., off Florida. He was a pretty good mate too, but a bad man for his booze, and old Lemon, the skipper, was kind of sanctimonious. I guess it wasn't the old man's fault entirely—he was married, and had his wife with him most of the time—anyway he took a dislike to his mate coming aboard half seas under.

"One night he was in the engine room and asked where Pete was. Having just put Pete in his bunk while he kept telling me old Lemon wasn't fit to be in charge of a roller-boller. I told the boss he was a little sick.

"H'm, next time the mate comes aboard worse for liquor, see that you enter it in the log."

" 'Very good, sir,' I says, and sure enough I didn't have long to wait.

"Pete was one of them fellows more given to cuss words than reflection, and next time he came to make up the log he didn't waste no valuable time on reflection.

"Who the devil put this in?' he bellowed, looking at me.

" 'What's that?' I asked him.

" 'Why, 12.30 a. m. — mate came aboard, beastly drunk.'

" 'Looks like my writin'.'

" 'An' what's the big idea?'

" 'Dunno, exactly. It was the old man's brainstorm. Why? It's true, isn't it? He says anything what's true goes in the log book.'

" 'True! When the company sees that—an' me the next man to get a ship—what the—'

" 'You can't rub it out,' I butts in. 'An' it's no power o' use saying harsh things about his ancestors. Why not play him at his own game?'

" 'What d'you mean? He don't drink. He don't even swear.'

" 'Well,' I says, 'That's alright, just put down the truth—here give me the pen!' and I made an entry for Sunday night. Pete looked at it a while and then showed signs of calming down.

"Next day the skipper sent for me.

" 'What's this?' he said, looking a string of bad language at me.

"I told him the mate thought it was his duty to see that the log was entered up with all the little bits of truth he could lay his hands on.

" 'Truth!' says the old man, 'Why it's—the Company'll think I'm in the habit—it's a reflection—tut! tut! Tell the mate I'd like to see him!'

"Next morning I noticed both entries had been carefully blotted out. Old Lemon-juice never made any more temperance notes in the log after that."

"But what was that entry you put in'' I asked as he looked to see if I appreciated his yarn.

"Oh, yes, I forgot. It was just this: '7.00 p.m.—Captain went ashore with his wife—presumably to church. Returned at 10.15 p.m., perfectly sober.' See?"

I saw. An ounce of reflection—worth a good deal of accusation.

Let the farmer, furthermore be honoured in his calling: for they who labour in the earth are the chosen people of God.—*Thomas Jefferson.*

If we estimate dignity by immediate usefulness, agriculture is undoubtedly he first and noblest science.—*Dr. Johnson.*

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The Farm Poultry Business as Revealed by Cost Accounts

By C. F. Luckham, Dept. Agricultural Economics, O. A. C., Guelph.

RECENT investigations by detailed cost accounts show that the poultry business is a profitable sideline on the average farm, but that there is much room for improvement. In 1920 ten farmers in the district around Orangeville and fifteen in Oxford County co-operated with the Department of Agricultural Economics at the O. A. C. by keeping an accurate record of their poultry business.

The average number of hens kept on the ten farms in the Orangeville district was 55.7; other poultry such as cockerels, ducks and geese made up the equivalent of 68 hens per farm. The average egg production per hen was 86.55.

A glance at the poultry business from a profit standpoint on these ten farms is very interesting. The average return per farm from the sale of eggs and poultry was $247.46. Out of this amount the amount the farmer had to pay first of all his cash expenses in connection with the poultry business, amounting to $15.18 per farm. This amount was made up as follows:—feed purchased, $4.26; farm poultry's share of hired labor, $10.53, and miscellaneous expenses such as disinfectants, etc., $0.39. Depreciation in inventory must also be deducted from the gross returns for an increased sale made at the expense of the inventory cannot be considered as a profit. This depreciation in inventory per farm was $30.60. The use of buildings for housing the poultry cost $21.38 per farm. This amount is largely made up of cash expenses for repairs and taxes on that portion of the farm buildings used by poultry but also includes depreciation on the building.

Subtracting these three cash and depreciation expenses from the gross returns there still remains $195.48 with which to pay for home-grown feed consumed by poultry, family and operator labor, horse labor, use of equipment and interest on investment. The farm market value of home-grown feed used by poultry was $108.99 per farm. Family and operator labor at 26c an hour amounted to $35.92. Horse labor and equipment used in the caring for and marketing of poultry cost 93c per farm. Interest at 5 per cent. on money invested in the poultry business amounted to $9.04. Deducting these charges for the sale of farm services, farm produce, and use of capital from the net farm revenue of $195.48, we have a profit of $40.60 per farm plus the value of manure, or a profit per hen of 60 cents.

A similar analysis of the poultry business on fifteen Oxford County farms for the same year is given in the following table.

Average gross return per farm		$446 17
Cash expenses (feed purchased, hired labor and miscellaneous)	$ 46 97	
Depreciation in inventory and use of buildings	39 59	
		86 56
Net revenue per farm		$359 61

Home - grown feed at farm market value	$143 70	
Family and operator labor at 26c an hour, horse labor and use of equipment	41 12	
Interest at 5 per cent. on money invested	14 43	
		199 25
Profit per farm		$160 36

Profit per hen, $1.84.

NOTE—The average number of hens per farm was 77, other poultry making up to an equivalent of 88 hens. The average production per hen was 105 eggs.

Farm poultry has long been considered as a convenience and woman's hobby. The writer has heard farmers express this opinion, remarking that "the hens ate their heads off." It is easy to believe how such an opinion would be formed by the farmer who takes very little interest in his farm flock, for he sees his feed being consumed and doesn't receive any cash return, the surplus eggs being, in most cases, "traded in." However, from the data obtained from the twenty-five Dufferin and Oxford farms it appears as though the farmer would be justified in considering it as one of his revenue producing enterprises. Even with the low egg production of 86.55 and 105 there remained a profit per hen of 60c and $1.84 respectively. This, without a doubt, was more profitable per unit than any other livestock enterprise on these farms for the year 1920 and should prove that the farm poultry is capable of competing with other farm stock for the operator's time.

Just here it might be well to sound a "warning" in using these figures. In the first place they represent only one year's business, and, while future year's investigations may alter them slightly, it is safe to say that the final results will indicate the same general direction. The greatest danger, however, lies in their use as a guide for the beginner in determining the size of flock necessary to give him the required revenue on which to live. For instance, a man might glance over these figures and come to the conclusion that if poultry as managed on the average farm, would return a profit of $1.84 per hen, then 1,000 hens should at least return $1,840.00, if he devoted all his time to them. It is not the first time that such reasoning has been employed and resulted in a sad disappointment. True it is possible to increase the flock and maintain a certain ratio between profit and the size of flock but only up to a certain point. Beyond that point the said ratio is almost entirely controlled by the personal factor. The larger the business the more skillful must be its manager, so that instead of "plunging," the safer plan is to start in on a small scale and grow up with the business.

While the average farm flock is possibly not as large as it would be if the owner realized its possibilities as a revenue producer, yet it is doubtful, if under present farm conditions for incubation and raising young chicks, it will ever be greatly increased for it is difficult to maintain a flock of say 150 hens except by artificial incubation.

Larger farm flocks may be desirable but much more important is the care and management given the existing farm poultry.

The question is frequently asked, "What does it cost to produce a dozen eggs?" One would think that the answer could be found from cost accounting records. Such records of special poultry farms would doubtless give the answer, but so far the work of the department has not been extended to include a study of special poultry farming.

Under ordinary farm conditions it is practically impossible to determine the cost of production of eggs. On many farms a few geese, ducks or turkeys are kept for home consumption, and these are fed with the laying hens which makes an accurate distribution of feed costs impossible. Furthermore, surplus poultry, cockerels and old hens are sold and if the market is particularly good there is often such a volume of this "surplus" sold that the revenue from this source alone is sufficient to pay the total costs of keeping the entire flock for the year. In such a case the cost of production of eggs would be nil but the argument would be in favor of "market poultry" rather than egg production.

It was mentioned above that cost accounting investigations revealed that there was much room for improvement in the farm flocks. The average production per hen for the province is usually considered to be around 80 eggs per year. This is surely very low. It should be possible by culling, better housing in winter and greater care in feeding and management to increase the flock average to at least ten dozen per hen. For the past two years government assistance has been available in culling farm flocks, but along with this, better feeding and management must follow. Under such conditions the farm flock should at least pay the grocery bills and keep the table supplied with fresh eggs.

The Aims of the Canada Colonization Association

DR. G. C. CREELMAN, leaving behind the proverbial "it is with mixed feelings I come back mong you again," addressed the student body in Massey Hall on Tuesday, December 5th, in the same old hearty manner. The Doctor's enthusiastic reception by the audience, indicates a warm spot in the hearts of the "Hill Dwellers," for the past president of O. A. C.

His knowledge of rural, economic and national affairs is ample justification for his present venture.

In introducing the Canada Colonization Association programme, Dr. Creelman brought to mind the defects of our old immigration plans, with its justification of a new and indicated in detail the proposed scheme on which the association will work.

In bygone years, prospective pioneers for our Canadian West were searched out by our Canadian representatives in England. Enthused by prospective fortunes in the new country, these people left, in some cases, comfortable homes to settle in far-away fields. Landing in Canada, they were left to find their way to N. E. ¼ S. 2 T 23, R. 21 W. 4th, their new home. The folly of this scheme was shown in the recent census return of Canada, when we discovered that, after completing homestead regulations, these farms were sold to speculators and netted the homesteader from $1,200 to $2,000, with which he might seek a better location. These better locations were usually found back in his home land.

This expensive immigration would seem to justify other methods of hold-

ing our new-comers. More congenial surroundings, a touch of personal interest, something to induce the settler to make a home in the land of his adoption, was apparently needed. Coupled with the fact that our patriotism and progress depend on introduction of new blood and our desire to have new empire builders, our decreasing population needs more people to bear our national debts, than our natural increase can provide. A per capita debt of $375.00 is an unsavory shadow. Why have 25,000,000 acres of unproductive land, when overpopulated countries are asking an outlet for most desirable producers.

We have seen how effectively a land settlement scheme may work in a small way and in minute detail, in our Soldier Settlement Board. To adopt such a scheme in such detail would hardly be advisable on an extensive immigration plan.

The Canada Colonization Association proposes to have thousands of these unproductive acres listed according to value. This value would come within the means of desirable settlers; that is to say, it must sell at such a price that the purchaser could make small amortized payments over a period of thirty-two years, and not keep him too close to the grindstone. The plan requires the new farmer to pay approximately 10 per cent. of the purchase price, on occupation.

DR. G. C. CREELMAN

The association will, through its overseas immigration experts, choose suitable citizens from the British Isles, the Scandinavian countries, Holland, Belgium and France. These people, Dr. Creelman says, are hardy and have a knowledge of northern methods of agriculture and above all have not yet learned to loaf on the job. A large portion of these prospective immigrants will naturally wish to go west, but, none will be settled south of the Winnipeg to Calgary line in the arid districts, nor will any be settled more than fifteen miles from the railway.

The association has asked all the rural leaders and church organizations to take a personal interest in their new neighbors and not begrudge a night's lodging or a day's ploughing to a newcomer who may live to repay them and their adopted country, many times over for a small kindness.

For Ontario's share of new blood, a plan to put boys from 12-20 years of age, in apprenticeship to good farmers for a period of years, later allowing them the same privileges of settlement as their older countrymen is contemplated.

Present economic conditions would seem to recommend the outlined method. The present low value of agricultural products seems to portend better values in the future. Reorganization of farm business will hold possibilities and bright hopes for those who are content to put a shoulder to the wheel for a year or two. R. G. R., '23.

Agricultural Engineering

By A. D. Hember, '24.

IN the past this page had been devoted to articles on Farm Power. Former writers have done ample justice to this subject and now we need to widen the field of discussion. So the present writer wishes to introduce Agricultural Engineering in the stead of Farm Power. As Agricultural Engineering is so comprehensive, Farm Power becomes only a branch of the engineering science as applied to practical farming.

Though civilization has made rapid strides, the science of agriculture, despite its tendencies toward conservatism, has slowly and surely made equally great strides, especially in the past fifteen years or so. As agricultural science has developed so have its many branches of which a new one, Agricultural Engineering has come into being, embracing all the physical and constructive sciences. To give in detail an account of the growth of this new science would mean, perhaps, uninteresting reading for the average student of general agriculture.

It might be well to state here, just what does come under Agricultural Engineering. The following branches will cover fairly generally the new field : — irrigation, farm drainage, building construction, plumbing and heating, farm power, lightning control, ventilation, cold storage, road construction, water supply, sewage disposal, and construction and repair of machinery. Each department offers a wide scope for research and development.

When the farmer fails to overcome problems on his farm incurred by physical forces, with his rudimentary, yet

(Continued on page xx.)

THE O.A.C. REVIEW

ODELL

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EDITORIAL:

Keeping In Touch

WITH an increasing number of our college graduates entering the lime-light in public affairs each year, O. A. C. men must, perforce, take a greater interest in public questions. It is safe to say that some of the men now in attendance will, at a future date, hold responsible positions in the Federal and Provincial governments. Although the faculty has not yet seen fit to establish a course in statesmanship, we must keep ourselves well informed. At present there seems to be little discussion among students on the vital problems facing Canada.

The meetings recently held in Toronto in connection with the Students' Conference will undoubtedly have an awakening and stimulating effect upon the student mind throughout Canada.

"The young men shall see visions and the old men shall dream dreams."

It has been truly said that most of the great things have been accomplished by young men.

Perhaps, we feel that it will be the other fellow who will lead in public life. Yet as Canadian citizens we should have a thorough knowledge of our country's affairs.

Could we not follow the example set by the Students' Conference and have a day each term for the purpose of an open discussion? Speakers conversant with public questions might be invited to deliver addresses, followed by a student discussion.

From time immemorial college students have been upbraided for being out of touch with everyday affairs. While our courses are better in that respect than at many other colleges, we would certainly benefit by a discussion of national problems as well as from those concerning agriculture only.

To The Broader Field

With the Christmas issue of the Review Mr. F. B. Hutt vacated the editorial chair and joined the distinguished ranks of ex-editors. Whereupon his associate placed several cushions in that hard and unresponsive piece of furniture and gingerly eased himself into it.

We have been warned that the use of eulogistic phrases in this paragraph would bring forth maledictions upon our head which would make future punishment appear futile. We dispense with them, not that we fear the wrath of the gods, but because their use is unnecessary. The quality of Mr. Hutt's work for the past year speaks for itself. Although circumstances allowed him only three months as associate editor he undertook the duties of editor-in-chief in his usual quiet and capable manner.

The many demands made upon the editor of a college magazine make him forego many a pleasant walk, or evening's entertainment. Not only must he provide articles for the varied interests of his readers and comment upon college affairs but he must understand all the details of making up the magazine, even to tying a tidy parcel for the printer. At times, his "life is not a happy one."

The present staff, in showing their appreciation and gratitude for the retiring editor's faithful work, wish him every possible success for the future. May his efforts always be as successful as they have been with the Review.

In Passing

We admire the constitution and fortitude of the man who can endure the stuffiness and discomfort of standing in a telephone booth for twenty minutes or more at a stretch. However, we do not waste any breath blessing him if we happen to be waiting outside. If you are one of these loquacious gentlemen, think occasionally of the other fellow. Don't use up all your stock of small talk over the phone. It will help out wonderfully in those awkward moments when you don't know what to say.

* * * *

We are right with the dean in his demands for silence in the dining hall during announcements. That little tinkle of cutlery is very musical but it fails to harmonize with most of the voices we are privileged to hear. On the question of getting to breakfast before eight o'clock we dare not hazard an

opinion. "Those who live in glass houses," etc.

* * * *

The pictures now hanging in the dining hall are prints of the Canadian War Memorial Paintings. The originals were painted by such well-known artists as Sir William Orpen, C. R. W. Nevinson, J. Kerr Lawson, Major Jack and others of no less ability. The prints were purchased by the college and framed by Prof. Evans. It is not definitely decided where they will hang permanently, but at present they enliven the white walls of our dining hall.

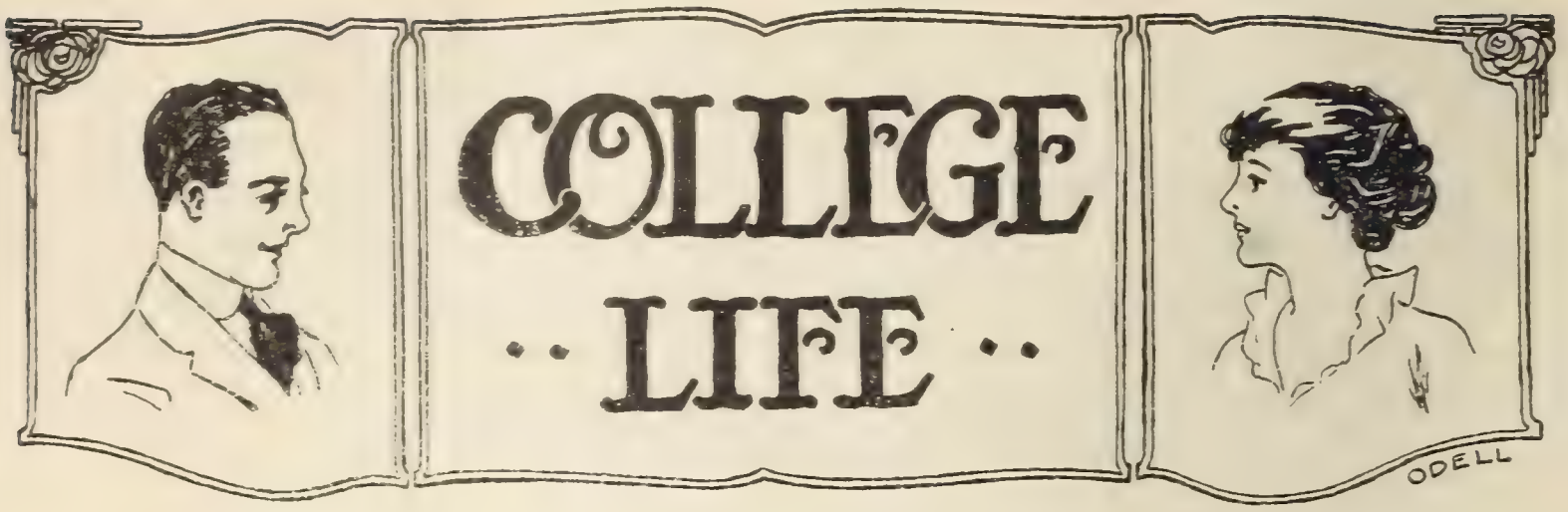
The Mail Box

EDITOR "THE REVIEW":—

The article entitled "The Last Minute Crammer" interested me, as I have been taking lectures on teaching methods and the professor stated that, "if you take the last minute crammer type of student, scoring, say ninety and six months later give him an exam. over the same course, but different questions, he will probably average fifteen to twenty-five. The average student wastes a lot of effort due to lack of concentration, especially at lectures, and not getting a vivid mental impression or a concrete idea of what the lecture is about. Our minds are like our stomachs, they will only digest and store away food properly provided, excreting all undigested matter. Memory is a matter of will power and interest. A student, poor in his studies, is often a compendium of football and baseball information. His memory is not at fault, but he lacks interest in his studies and the desire to know. I favour as wide a training as possible in the sciences and in English. The student cannot see this as he does not see the inter-relation of the various sciences, but the older he grows, the more he will realize this fact especially if he takes up graduate study.

As regards abolishing the "Y," that is for the student to decide, but the "Y" is a live factor here. Rooming accomodations are in their charge. They keep lists of vacant rooms and prices of the same. They carry on a Student Christian movement through leaders, selected from the various classes. They organize debating clubs. This latter is a feature that appeals to me. The average student lives in an unnatural atmosphere in the sense that he loses touch with the outside world and often has a rude awakening when he gets out at the end of four years. Here the "Y" organizes groups, and suggests subjects for debate. Meetings of these groups take place once a week, the discussion led by someone interested in the subject under debate. I think there is room for something like that at the O. A. C. on a small scale. The students would be better off for keeping in some degree in touch with the changing world around.

—I. S. C.



The Annual Stock Judging Tour

IN order to prepare for the Intercollegiate Competitions at Toronto and Chicago, we set out for two weeks' preparatory work; an interesting and beneficial trip to all who had the privilege of going.

Bright and early Monday morning, November 13th, Prof. Toole, Mr. Knox and eight of us set out for Brampton. We visited W. W. Broconridge, Mr. Brown and Mr. Smith, and had a real workout on Berkshire hogs. At Bull & Son's we had several classes of Jerseys to place. After a good day we went to Toronto.

We began Tuesday morning with three classes of draught geldings, at the Dominion Transportation Co. At Mr. Russel's, Weston, we had four classes of Shorthorns. Later in the day we went to Oshawa, where we gave reasons until 10 p.m.

On the morning of November 15th, we had at Mr. Richardson's a workout on Clyde Stallions, and were much honored by an inspection by the village parson. At Mr. Batty's we judged one of the finest rings of Clydesdale fillies in the province. The same day we had several classes of Shropshire sheep at Mr. Dyer's.

November 16th, began by turning a class of Hereford heifers upside down at Mr. Clifford's. Here we treated several classes in the same way, but after a bawling out by Professor we did better work. At McLaughlin's we placed several rings of Shropshire sheep and Shorthorn cattle. Mr. Jas. Torrance, Markham, gave us a good ring of Clydesdale stallions, and Mr. Hemmill gave us a good bunch of Ayrshire cows to work on. Friday morning we spent the morning with Mr. Miller, at Claremont, judging Shropshire sheep. In the afternoon judged Clydesdale mares at Mr. Stephens, Richmond Hill. Later in the day we put off for Toronto and to Guelph where we rested until the competition at Toronto, November 21st.

Here the team consisting of W. K. Riddell, E. A. Summers, F. C. McLennan, A. W. McKenzie and H. K. McCharles "cleared up," so to speak. Riddell came first in the list, and Ed. Summers second.

To sum up, the team brought to the O. A. C. the Bronze Bull, eight medals, and $135.00 in cash prizes.

In high spirits the team, consisting of the five above mentioned, and three spares, J. Andrew, A. Garner, and R. Parent along with Professor Toole and N. Schell, left for Columbus Ohio, on the night of the 24th.

The next morning we had a real good workout at the Ohio State College on Duroc and Poland China hogs. Here

Professor Toole pointed out clearly the main desirable points of these breeds. Percheron mares and fat steers were also shown us.

The next day, Sunday, was spent at Lafayette, and we had a good rest. Lafayette may be a nice city and may have many fine churches but as a rule they are "not runnin' " as one fellow expressed it, on Sunday evenings.

Monday and Tuesday morning were spent at the Purdue Agricultural College, and we had a number of rings of fat hogs, Percheron mares and fat steers. Tuesday afternoon we had several classes of Belgiums at H. Stomp's, Roachdale, and as usual learned quite a bit about horses.

We found ourselves at the University of Illinois, Champaign, the next morning, and although some of the party went astray for a time, we had a good workout on Hampshire and Southdown sheep, fat hogs and Percheron mares.

Here we found that quite a few teams were judging, preparing themselves, like us, for the great competition soon to come off.

The next morning we practised reasons, and left for Chicago in the afternoon, thinking that we had had a great training, as we had judged 88 classes in the two weeks.

Saturday morning, December 2nd, found the team ready for business. Judging started about 9 a.m. and reasons were not concluded until about 8 p.m.

We waited anxiously and expectantly for the results, but were destined to be somewhat disappointed. Results showed that we stood fifteenth in the class of twenty, with Iowa first.

Monday and Tuesday were spent looking over the stock at the great show, in visiting the stock yards, Swift & Co., and the city in general.

Late Tuesday, we left for Guelph and got back home the next evening.

Although Professor Toole was a bit disappointed, as well as the rest of us, he felt that it was our unlucky day and hopes that '24 will have better success next year.

All through the trip Professor Toole devoted his best efforts toward training the team, showing us many of the best herds both in Canada and the U. S. The judging team of Year '23 will always remember him not only as a livestock coach but as a true comrade and an all-round good sport.

R. P.

United We Stand

Union, Literary and Philharmonic Societies Hold Joint Meeting.

Many were the youths and maidens who flocked to the "Gym." on the evening of Friday, December 1st. A decided treat was in store for the lovers of good music and good debating. For the Union Literary Society and Philharmonic Society had combined forces to offer a programme which for interest and enjoyment stands out as distinct in the past term. Seniors and Sophomores turned out en masse to support their respective champions in the final inter-year debate. Fair Mac-ites were there in goodly number; some in company with the ardent supporters of the debaters; others lured by the delightful musical treat offered, had succeeded in finding escorts, among the residents of the Old Residence and Mills Hall.

The opening numbers on the pro-

gramme were by the Choral Club: "Come Sweet Morning," by Elkin, and "The Phantom Legions," by Ward-Stevens, rendered in a manner which reflects great credit upon the Choral Club and its instructor, Mr. Gladstone Brown. The blending of the voices and the harmony were of such quality that all present are looking forward to a treat at the Philharmonic concert next term.

Mr. Gladstone Brown delighted the audience with two selections: "Love Could I Only Tell Thee," by Capel, and "All for You," by Easthope Martin. In both these solos Mr. Brown's voice was heard to such good effect that the audience demanded an encore. The genial singer responded with "Little Woman o'Mine."

Then followed the final inter-year debate on the subject: "Resolved that the immediate development of the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes Deep-Water Ways Scheme is essential to the growth and development of Canada." The speakers were, for the affirmative, N. H. MacBeth and N. J. Laughlin, of '23, and for the negative, H. Plunkett and C. E. Freeman, of '25. All four speakers showed a thorough grasp of the subject and many interesting and instructive points were brought forward. While the debaters were at all times within the limits of reason, there were a few times when some "spice" and "pep" were injected into the debate by a particular scathing refutation. The interest displayed by the audience was keen, and all four speakers are to be complimented on the manner in which they dealt with such a timely topic.

The judges seemed to find difficulty in arriving at a decision, but finally awarded the verdict to the Seniors.

What was in the opinion of many, the tid-bit of the programme followed the debate. The College Double Quartette, composed of eight male voices, rendered "O Hail Us Ye Free!" from the opera "Ernani," by Verdi. The harmony was perfect and the difficult passages were handled in a manner that would have done credit to professionals. Then followed "The Perfect Day," as beautiful a rendering as has ever been heard. Responding to numerous and insistent encores, the gentlemen favoured the audience with a quaint negro lullaby.

The closing numbers, "The Bridal Chorus," by Cowen, and the National Anthem were sung by the Choral Club, thus ending in a very impressive manner what will long be remembered as an intellectual and musical festival.

Great Expectations

Before going into the judging pavilion I always feel assured that I will be succdessful in placing the classes. In my mind I review the essential points to be looked for. But if it so happens that I go over the characteristics of one especial breed, the class to be judged is certain to be of another. When I look them over they all appear alike.

Quite recently this was the case. After twenty minutes in which every possible placing was tried out and rejected I marked my card up in desperation. Then I drew a deep breath and endeavoured to find a few logical reasons for my placings.

After listening to the other fellows give their opinions and finding some

placed them as I had, I felt more composed. My turn arrived. I stood up and looked thoughtfully over the class.

"I placed this ring of market cattle 2, 3, 4, 1. I placed—"

"Just a minute, now," interrupted the lecturer." "You card says 1, 4, 3, 2."

Wow! That's a bit staggering! At that rate my trip to Chicago may never materialize. However, it's do or die, and time is flying. Hastily, I looked over the animal's backs,—it was all I could see, and started again.

"I placed No. 1 over No. 4, because he has a broader back, a wider loin and I think,"—

"Never think!" Again I'm floored.

"And, and," where was I anyway? Oh, yes, just getting over the hooks, "I'll say he's longer from hook to pins."

And so on, till I had placed No. 3 over No. 2. I placed them all on their backs (and wished I was on mine).

"Now, gentlemen," said the lecturer, after having heard all the reasons, "there is an outstanding winner and a sure loser in this class. Which are they?"

"One and two," responded the class almost to a man.

"One and two," he repeated, "there's positively no other placing to-day."

I came to with a start. My judgment had been perfect, so far, although unpremeditated.

"And as for three and four," concluded the lecturer. "I'm not very particular how you place them. But do-day I'd place four over three on width of back, and a broader, deeper loin.

At the conclusion of the period I stepped boldly out of the pavilion. Far over the Field Husbandry Building I saw the skyscrapers and busy streets of the second largest city in the United States.

O.A.C. Returned Men's Dance

Promptly at zero hour—eight o'clock—on the evening of December the eighth, about one hundred veterans went over the top in the Assembly Hall of the new Veterinary building. It was no silent raiding party, however, as Sergt. Jones and his able gunners—the college orchestra—put up a splendid barrage. No resistance was encountered from the first line of the enemy and the fair prisoners were "fox-trotted" around in triumph.

Careful lest any ruse might find them cut-off from their supplies the troops consolidated their position and opened up a rapid fire that lasted until half-past ten, when an armistice was called and captors and captives alike tucked away the abundant rations which the "Colonel," through his foresight had ordered a fatigue party to bring up to the scene of action.

Hostilities soon recommenced and the action became more lively than ever. Even the staff officers were found in the thick of the fighting. George Spencer's stentorian commands brought forth superhuman efforts on the part of the gunners while such members of the Old Brigade as Dan McArthur, "Jazz" Whitelock and others kept the boys doing their bravest to keep up.

One o'clock found the battle over and tired but happy warriors led their prisoners away to the cells and returned to their own dug-outs, some to talk over the engagement, others to roll up in their blankets at once and sleep soundly until cruel "Reveille" would disturb them from their pleasant dreams.

Too much credit cannot be given to Mr. Presant and his "staff" for the able way in which they planned such a successful attack.

Rugby Banquet and Dance

The Annual Rugby Scrimmage was held on Wednesday evening, November the twenty-second. The kick-off took place at seven o'clock in the cafeteria, and it was shortly after the beginning of the second quarter that both teams fell upon the ball—the chicken—with a vigour that surpassed anything seen on the campus this fall. At half-time the sixty players listened attentively to the words of advice handed out by our able coach, "Kenny" Forman. Dr. Stone made a few encouraging comments on the "nucleus" of next year's team, while "Pep" Paisley, "Bill" Michael and "Caesar" Smith thanked all for the splendid way they tore into the game, winning second place, against great odds, to the runners-up of the Intermediate Inter-collegiate finals.

The second half found both teams facing the officials—Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Galbraith and Miss Montgomery—in the college gymnasium where for three hours they battled gallantly against each other—no substitutes being allowed, until the timekeepers decided that time was up and everybody went home feeling that this game had outclassed all others for the season.

Opening of the Veterinary College

The formal opening of the Veterinary College took place on the afternoon of December 12th. In spite of the bitter wind which was blowing over College Heights, a large number braved the wintry weather to attend the function. Their interest was well repaid—all the speakers acquitted themselves as become so auspicious an occasion.

In opening the ceremony Hon. Manning Doherty, Minister of Agriculture, reviewed the progress of veterinary science in Onterio. Starting with the inauguration of a veterinary science course in Ontario. He traced the development of the science until 1908, when the Government acquired the interests of Principal Andrew Smith, and the Veterinary College became affiliated with the University of Toronto. In explaining the reason for the move from Toronto to Guelph, the Minister said that although the building in Toronto was adequate the location of the college in the heart of a big city was not in the best interests of the course. Feeling that a Veterinary College should be a vital factor in raising the standard of the live stock industry in Canada, the Government decided to move the college to Guelph.

Situated thus in the centre of a fine agricultural district, and in close proximity to the O. A. C., it is hoped that the students will receive a different viewpoint of the live stock industry; and that they will so benefit from the change as to become factors in raising the standard of the live stock industry in their community. In closing, Mr. Doherty paid a tribute to the great work of veterinarians in fighting the cattle embargo. If it had not been for their splendid support, the embargo would never have been lifted.

The next speaker was Dr. J. G. Rutherford, ex-Veterinary Director-General of Canada. In the course of his address he related many interesting reminiscences of the early days of the O. A. C. He was one of a class of seventeen enrolled at the O. A. C. and planted the maple trees at present growing along the Dundas Road. He graduated in 1879 from O. V. C. and since then has travelled extensively in both Canada

and the States. He declared the O. V. C. to be the best equipped Veterinary College he had ever visited. He paid a glowing tribute to the great aid the Hon. Manning Doherty has given Veterinary Science.

Then followed Veterinary Director-General Dr. Torrance, whose remarks were along parallel lines with the previous speakers. Capt. Buckland, M.P. P., in his address said he was strongly in favor of making the O. V. C. the most efficient and best known institution of its kind in Canada. By accomplishing this he declared many recruits would be drawn from the western provinces.

Professor Harcourt, speaking for President J. B. Reynolds, of the O. A. C., welcomed the O. V. C. students to "College Heights," and invited them to join in all functions with the O. A. C.

The concluding speech of the ceremony was delivered by Dr. McGilvray, Principal of the O. V. C. He asserted that the Veterinary College is establishing a type of veterinarian who will be of real assistance to the livestock man. He denied that money had been wasted in the erection of the building. "Real Scotch thrift was exercised," he said. In concluding he expressed the hope that the class-rooms, which at present have a few vacant seats in them, would in the future be well filled.

Fraternal Notes

The Omega Tan Sigma Fraternity, Delta Chapter, of the Ontario Veterinary College, gave a banquet, November 18th, at the Wellington Hotel, in honor of the officers and delegates of the Grand Council. Out-of-town guests were Dr. W. H. Borcher, Dayton, Ohio; Dr. F. E. Lentz, Philadelphia, Penn.; Dr. E. Sunderland, Ithaca, N. Y.; Mr. E. F. Otto, Columbus, Ohio; Mr. E. Brunette, Ithaca, N. Y.

Dr. C. D. McGilvray, Principal of the Ontario Veterinary College, and other members of the faculty, together with a large number of active members contributed to the success of a very enjoyable evening.

This Fraternity contemplates the purchasing or renting of a fraternal house for the convenience of the members.

IN MEMORIAM

The loss of Leo Clarence Bruels who passed away suddenly on Dec. 14th, has been felt deeply by the whole college. Year Twenty-three has known him for over three years as a cheerful comrade and a friend to be relied on. We shall miss his quiet manner and good-natured smile.

The students paid their last tribute to "Max" in front of the Old Residence as he was carried to his home at Ringwood, where the funeral took place. His closest friends from the college acted as pall-bearers.

We offer to Mr. and Mrs. Rolph Bruels our sympathy on the loss of a son whose promise was great and whose memory will be always valued.

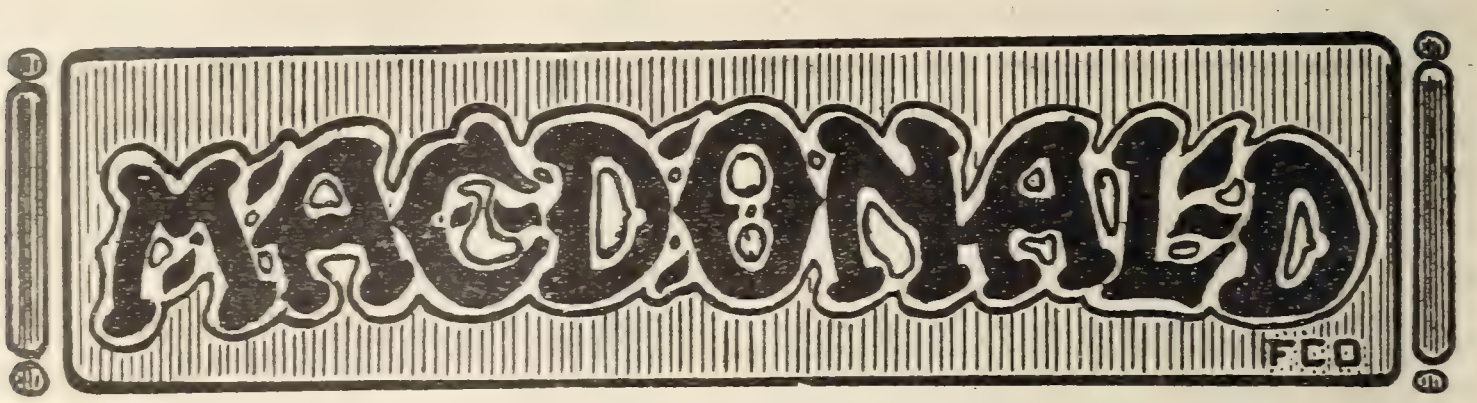
Inter-Year Judging

The following is a list of the winners in the livestock judging competition at the Guelph Winter Fair.

HORSES.

1st —W. K. Champ, 4th Year.
2nd—G. Rogerson, Fergus.
3rd —N. M. McCully, St. Mary's.
4th —E. J. Hellyer, 4th Year.
5th —G. Cruickshank, 1st Year.

(Continued on page xiv.)



And The Calorie!

By One of The Uninitiated

ANY display of food awakens an interest in mere man. But when cold facts are linked up with the exhibit he is apt to be skeptical unless thoroughly convinced. But few of the male visitors to the Food Facts Exhibit in Macdonald Institute on December the 7th and 8th left without realizing that there were indisputable reasons for having a meal just so, even though mother seemed to put together a mighty fine meal, regardless of calories. In our first-year heat labs. we had "rasseled" with the elusive Calorie but had since forgotten him completely. All the years he has been having his revenge, although we knew it not. We have been consuming him in untold quantities, far greater than any maintenance ration required. He has slowly but surely been undermining our digestive system.

But to proceed. Of course, we went in the wrong door. The lunches on the tables in a cosy little room appeared wonderfully inviting, but seemed a trifle lacking in quantity. The apparent lack was explained away when a kindly guide informed us that we were in the convalescent ward. These were not for boisterous appetites. Their purpose was to awaken and to stimulate.

On entering the larger room a carefully spread table confronted us. On it were placed various dishes, which our mentor explained, constituted a six-course Christmas dinner, guaranteed to satisfy without any "tummy ache." Lunches for younger children, displays of inexpensive but thoughtful presents were placed at intervals in the room. That the cook might enter into the festive spirit an exhibit of labour-saving culinary utensils was shown. Father was not neglected either, for the much-abused corkscrew was included.

Plates of hard tack, that delight of omnivorous youth, fell down badly when contrasted with wholesome home-made candy. "Give the child pure candy." "And also the young man," we murmured approvingly.

The last room demonstrated the ability of the institutional manager to provide a substantial meal when funds are inadequate.

In spite of all efforts to put us at our ease we felt a little nervous amid these proofs of the practical ability of our erstwhile dancing partners. It was with heightened feelings of trepidation that we mounted the stairs to inspect the millinery and dress-making exhibits. But, if a man is qualified to judge, the gowns and hats were of the highest order. Work of such a practical nature far exceeded our manly, though futile efforts at manufacturing cold chisels and wrenches.

Although we entered the Institute in a more or less doubting frame of mind we left convinced that the course taken up must be of material benefit to the graduates. The exhibit was illuminating and instructive. If Home Economics continues to spread its doctrine and to bring its apparent benefits, Pa himself will need to attend night classes if he is not to be outdone in the management of the home.

The Literary

The November meeting of the Macdonald Hall Literary Society was held on the evening of the 30th in the sitting room. A carefully planned, interesting and instructive programme was presented. This programme was put on by the Junior Normals, Junior Institutional Managers and the Short Course, and was greatly appreciated by the members of the Society.

Following the plan of the Society to always have some one speak on Current Events, Miss McLuhan discussed events in United States; Miss Jackson took British current events; Miss Darch spoke on International events, Miss Williams told us what was happening in musical circles, while Miss Dooly gave us a few events happening in Canada. We were next favoured by a solo from Miss Tracey. Miss Farmer then spoke on Music in Canada. Miss Thompson pleased everyone with an instrumental solo. The final items were talks on Canadian Literature by Miss McQueen and Miss N. Bell.

There was no December meeting of the Literary, but we hope to have two meetings in January.

Basket Ball

We expect to have an unusually good basketball team this year. Excellent material has been found among the juniors, and we have the privilege of having Mr. W. Hamilton and Mr. O. Evans as coach and manager. The team practices regularly on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

This year the team is contemplating joining a new league, with Western and Varsity. If this plan does not work out they will join the same league as last year: St. Catharines, Peterborough and London.

There have been several inter-class games played. As yet there is no champion team. Several other games have been played with down-town teams and one with Second Year.

GAMES:—Sr. Y. M. C. A. played Y. W. C. A., 23rd October—Mac Hall won with a large score.

Collegiate team won 10-6, November 9th.

Mac Hall defeated 2nd year 13-10, November 27th.

Collegiate won 6-4, December 2nd.

Alumnae

Naomi Macdonald, '22, is taking her pupil dietitian work in Post Graduate Hospital N. Y.

Marg. Mallot, '22, is taking a position in a hospital at Geneva, N. Y., early in January.

Mrs. MacKinnon, '22, is going to Peter Brent Bingham Hospital for special work on the recommendation of Miss Lautz, of Presbyterian Hospital, N. Y.

Betty Mowat, '22, has a position as dietitian, in a sanatorium, in Detroit.

Norah Storey, is taking the Arts Course at Toronto University.

Gwen Bier, '20, is taking her pupil work in Sick Children's Hospital, Toronto.

"Jo" Rogers and Olive Gardiner, of '20, are teaching in Montreal.

Miss L. Steele, '22, is in an office of the Lipton Tea Co., in Toronto.

The Institute Branch of the Department of Agriculture is starting Short Courses throughout the counties. These last for three months and are very similar to the short courses at Macdonald Institute. Seven Mac. Hall graduates are taking charge of Short Courses, they are Miss Kidd, '22, in Prince Edward County; Miss Jackson, '22, in Wentworth; Miss Slicter, '22, in Middlesex; Miss Hopkins, Huron County; Miss Murdock, in Leeds; Miss Brown, in Peterborough. Their work is supplemented by courses in Horticulture and Poultry raising. This part is taken by the district representative of their counties.

Answers To Correspondents

Audrey C.—Yes Audrey we agree with you that "you fool!" more than expresses one's feelings under stress. Do not under any circumstances change it.

* * * *

"Dippy"—We like your choice of a nickname very much. It is as you say an improvement on some that you get. So by all means insist on being called by it.

* * * *

N.B.—Your inquiry as to whether there is any truth in that popular ditty, "Another little Sandwich Won't do us any Harm," is being considered as this goes to press. Look us up for detailed answer next month.

* * * *

Junior (Studying Bacteriology)—Please, what is Deteromcresolsulphonthalien?

Senior (proud of her knowledge)—Merely an indicator, my dear. Anything else you would like to know?

* * * *

1st Freshette—I hear that you were rubbing a man's hands the other night!

2nd Ditto—Oh there was no use, he's another of those darned engaged men.

WORK FOR THE WORK'S SAKE

Work thou for pleasure—
  Paint or sing or carve;
The thing thou lovest,
  Though the body starve.

Who works for glory,
  Misses oft the goal;
Who works for money,
  Coins his very soul.

Work for the Work's sake,
  Then, and it might be
That these things shall
  Be added unto thee.

Assault-At-Arms

THE third annual boxing and wrestling meet staged by teams representing the U. of T. and O. A. C. was an unqualified success. The attractive programme provided drew a record attendance of 3,000, which packed the arena of the Winter Fair Building to capacity.

The U. of T. might have had a little more difficulty in walking home with the honors had it not been for four of the O. A. C. representatives being crippled and unable to appear. The unfortunate part, was that these injuries occurred a very short time before the meet and necessitated the entering of a number of contestants who had very little time to train for their bouts. However, in every case, each of these men made a remarkable showing. In addition to this, it is only fair to state that the majority of the visiting team were over-weight in the classes in which they were entered.

A remarkable feature of the meet, was that only two bouts failed to go the initial time limit and in two others overtime was necessary. This is only an indication of how well all bouts were contested.

There is a whole lot of credit due to "Jack" Chisholm and his able staff of assistants. Great enthusiasm and distinct approval was evident in the large audience throughout the entire programme.

The bout which delighted the crowd the most, was, perhaps, when "The Idol of France," again took on his conqueror, "Battling Siki." While the Idol was outweighed he gained a knock-out decision, only to be laid low along with the officials when the surprised Senegalese came to.

H. C. Wilson and Les. Black, two Canadian champions, acted as referees of wrestling and boxing respectively. The judges were Dr. H. O. Howitt, Prof. W. J. Squirrel and Prof. Unwin, with Mr. S. Springer as time-keeper.

118-Pound Wrestling—

Mutrie, O. A. C., and Breslau, Varsity, wrestled two periods of overtime, but neither obtained a fall and the bout was declared a draw.

Wrestling, 125 Pounds—

Cooper, U. of T., defeated Kelley, O. A. C., getting one fall.

Wrestling, 135 Pounds—

Adams, U. of T., defeated Allman, O. A. C., who was forced to discontinue due to injury received in a period of 3 minutes overtime. Allman showed all kinds of gameness against a man five pounds heavier.

BOXING, 115 POUNDS—

Cooper, U. of T., who weighed 121 pounds defeated Cox, of O. A. C., who weighed only 113 pounds.

BOXING, 125 POUNDS—

Relyea, who is one of Varsity's outstanding boxers, defeated Graham, O. A. C.

WRESTLING, 145 POUNDS—

Marston, O. A. C., defeated Torrance, U. of T., Overtime was necessary in order to reach a decision, and the bout throughout was a real exhibition of scientific wrestling.

WRESTLING, 158 POUNDS—

Moran, O. A. C., easily defeated Myles, U. of T., in two straight falls in less than four minutes.

BOXING, 135 POUNDS—

McGuire, U. of T., defeated Cross, O. A. C., in a very closely contested bout.

BOXING, 135 POUNDS—

Murray, U. of T., defeated Woodruff, O. A. C., This bout was very even for the first two rounds, but the latter was forced to discontinue, due to injury received in the third round.

BOXING, 145 POUNDS—

Vignale, O. A. C., defeated Martin, U. of T. The wide variation in style and stature of the two boxers detracted considerably from the appearance of the bout.

BOXING, 158 POUNDS—

"Scottie" McMillan, O. A. C., defeated "Charlie" Gossage, U. of T., This was the feature bout of the evening and brain, brawn and stamina were evident in both contestants.

Boxing should boom at the college during the month of January. Frank Carroll, of Toronto University, is coming to give instruction in boxing during January. The college is indeed fortunate to get Mr. Carroll, who has been with Toronto University for four years, and is one of the best instructors in the art of self-defense to be had. So turn out all the boxers and those who are at all interested.

Soccer

Inter-Faculty Series

O. A. C. VS. FACULTY OF EDUCATION—

On Saturday, Nov. 25th, the O. A. C. Soccer team journeyed to Toronto and handed a defeat of 5-0 to the Faculty of Education. It was the first game in the semi-finals of the inter-faculty series.

The game was a bit one-sided, the condition of the field being the main factor in preventing a bigger score. The team at this time was certainly taking on the appearance of inter-faculty champions.

The line-up for O. A. C.:—Goal, D. M. Beattie; full-backs, Wharton, Harris; half-backs, Cruickshank, Joss, Stanley; forwards, Thompson, Fisher, Buckley, Pilkey, Page.

FACULTY OF EDUCATION VS. O. A. C.—

Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 28th, a good number of rooters turned out on a snow-covered field to see the college soccer team defeat the Faculty of Education 3-0.

The field though covered with snow had been rolled and was in a hard enough condition but was rather slippery, which prevented good foot work, and fast running. In spite of such conditions the college made a total of three goals, winning the round to the tune of 8-0.

The college team:—Goal, D. M. Beattie; full-backs, Wharton, Harris; half-backs, Cruickshank, Joss, Stanley; forwards, Thompson, Fisher, Buckley, Pilkey, Page.

defence of the Dents and the conditions of the field they were not able to run up a score. O. A. C. made their only score in the first half. In the last half the college goal was in danger only once but the Dents were able to keep the ball out of their own net. In the last three or four minutes the Dents made a big effort to tie the score, but they could not get by our defense.

The line-up for O. A. C.:—Goal, D. M. Beattie; full-backs, Wharton, Harris; half-backs, Cruickshank, Joss, Stanley; forwards, Thompson, Fisher, Buckley, Pilkey, Page.

O.A.C. Soccer Team—Inter-Faculty Champions 1922

O. A. C. vs. Dents

The O. A. C. soccer team having disposed of the Faculty of Education, met the Dents in the first game of a home and home series in Toronto, Thursday, November 30th.

The weather was threatening most of the afternoon—it rained a little which made the field a bit slippery but while the game was being played no rain fell. In spite of a slippery field a good brand of soccer was played by both teams. Although the score was 1-0 in favor of O. A. C., the "Aggies" had much the better of the play. Owing to the good

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Dents vs. O. A. C.

The weatherman produced a very fine afternoon for the final game of soccer in the inter-faculty series between O. A. C. and the Dental College on Saturday, December 2nd. A large crowd of rooters was out to support the boys and they did it right well.

The game was fast from start to finish and although the Dents were outclassed they played a good hard game

to the end. In the first half O. A. C. scored two goals. The Dents made a big effort to score at the first of the second half, but were unsuccessful. Our team continued to play their usual good game and ere the whistle blew for the end of the game had added two more goals, making the total score 4-0, and on the round taking the measure of the Dents 5-0.

Mr. Tait, of Guelph, who has handled many of the soccer games at the college, refereed the game in his usual satisfactory manner.

The team for O. A. C.:—Goal D. M. Beattie; full-backs, Wharton, Harris, half-backs, Cruickshank, Joss, Stanley; forwards, Thompson, Fisher, Buckley, Pilkey, Page.

Immediately at the close of the game President Reynolds presented the inter-faculty Association Football Trophy, donated by the Faculty of Arts, to the winning team. After a few appropriate remarks Mr. Thompson, captain of the team was presented with the cup.

The team put up a good brand of soccer throughout the season and deserve great credit for their decisive victory in the inter-faculty series. The team and student body do not forget the part that Prof. Blackwood has played in making the soccer team such a great success.

Tennis

There was a revival of old-time interest in tennis this year. This was largely due to the fact that a splendid shield, presented by Mr. A. M. Porter, was to go to the winner of the "men's singles."

The "singles" were started the week after college opened. In all thirty-six men took part in the tournament. An endeavour was made to keep the three courts busy each evening that weather permitted. In spite of this, bad weather set in before the tournament was finished and the last three games had to be played in the gymnasium.

The schedule was arranged to eliminate to one man in each year. The following men were winners in their respective years:

First Year—W. A. Harris.
Second Year—W. G. Eastman.
Third Year—G. G. Cameron.
Fourth Year—R. E. Balch.
O. V. C.—J. Gray.

Good tennis was displayed throughout. The final game between Harris and Cameron was a splendid exhibition of speed and skill on the part of both players. In the dining hall on the evening of December 5th, Mr. Porter presented the shield to G. G. Cameron, the winner of the tournament.

The members of the Faculty Tennis Club very kindly allowed some of the semi-finals to be played on their court, and also assisted, on several occasions, by acting as referee.

The success of this year's tournament was due largely to the co-operation of the year managers and to the fact that the players invariably showed up at the appointed time.

A tournament in mixed doubles was started but owing to inclement weather it was not possible to play more than the first round.

The college has not a sufficient number of tennis courts. It is hoped that by next October the number will be at least double what it is at present, and that the courts we now have will be in better condition. If this is the case,

not only should a "singles" tournament be completed but also "mixed doubles" and "inter-year" tournaments.

All those who saw the final games this year agree that tennis is a real game and because it catches a lot of those who do not indulge in rugby or soccer it should be given more support in future.

Basketball

The College's first basketball team had their opening game of the season on Saturday, December 4th, with the Old Boys, whom they defeated 25-13. The score was by no means an indication of the closeness of the play; the college team was forced to extend themselves to the limit to win. Their better condition, however, enabled them to always keep ahead of the Old Boys.

For the Old Boys, Ken Forman played his usual neat game and scored most of the baskets for his team. Prof. Toole's stone-wall defense was practically immovable and was no small factor in keeping the college score down.

In the college team Schenk and Dickson starred. The team presented a well-balanced line up but was weak in shooting.

Old Boys:—Forwards, Baker, Forman; centre, Smallfield; guards, Toole, Wilson; spares, Clemens, Whitelock, Blackwood.

College:—Forwards, Van Haarlem, Holman; centre, Schenk; guards, Heatherbell, Dickson; spares, Wilson, McKenzie, Horne.

The Silent Workers

Great credit is due the athletic managers for the interest taken in and the aggressiveness of, the various sports last fall.

The major sports, in which the student body is interested as a whole, made a showing which was a credit to the individual players, the managers and assistants. the coaches, and the college. Those who were more or less familiar with the training of the college teams know how the track manager worked to help the runners bring back the Harrier Trophy, how the soccer manager rounded up his players for those almost daily practices, which led to the capture of the Inter-faculty Soccer Cup, how the rugby manager saw that his men turned out at 6.30 a.m. for early morning practice during the rugby season, their sacrifice being rewarded by second place in the Intermediate Intercollegiate Rugby Series, and how the boxing and wrestling manager has kept his pugilists in constant training preparatory for their success next term.

Even to the casual observer, this continued sacrifice for training on the part of participators and managers is brought home when he sees our boys fighting on the field and in the ring for the good old red and blue.

The services of the athletic managers, who have greatly aided the physical director to make the mass meets and inter-year competitions a success, have been no less valuable. From the inter-year teams in many cases the college teams are formed so that some of the responsibilities of the college managers are shared by the inter-year managers.

The wholesale athletic programme which was carried out daily on the campus and in the gym. was made possible by the managers who were responsible for having their men on the field.

A stranger, crossing our campus after 4.30 p.m. one day in November, commented on the number of different games and practices that were going on at once and the enthusiasm with which all concerned took part. If this is appreciated by a stranger, how much more is it appreciated by those who know?

The sports during the coming term will be carried on as in former years and every confidence is placed in the managers to make this programme a success.

"Men, co-operate with your managers to make this term a hum-dinger."

The athletic executive wish to thank all the managers for justifying the confidence placed in them by the executive when they were selected for their various positions.

The executive express their deep appreciation for the work done by the managers in helping the boys make the fall term an athletic success for themselves and the college, and have every confidence that the untiring efforts of players and managers will make the winter term one of clean sport and keen competition in athletics.

In Recognition

To the retiring Executive of the Athletic Association the Review wishes to express the appreciation of the student body for their splendid work during the past year. The entire membership have given unsparingly of their time and abilities. Messrs. W. M. Cockburn, A. H. Martin and D. M. Edmonds, the retiring president, treasurer and secretary deserve special mention for their untiring efforts to foster athletic activities at the college. All who have taken part in athletics realize the ability of the men who guided our sports.

In the new president, F. S. Parsons, the Athletic Association will have a president who has every qualification for that position. Keenly interested in sport himself, he will do all in his power to look after the interests of athletics during the coming year.

Hockey

As we go to press the rink is being given its initial coating of ice. If the cold weather continues our hockey team should have one of the essentials for good practices, a first-class sheet of ice. In Mr. H. C. Purdy, the rink club has a manager who is a hustler. In order that our team might have an opportunity to make up for lost time, "Caesar" Smith and "Set" Marston consented to look after the rink during the Christmas holidays. They show an interest in promoting college sport which the student body appreciates.

When the hockey team swing into line let us all get behind them. We have first-class material and with efficient coaching should have contenders for all league titles.

Central Alumni Banquet at "Royal"

ONE of the most enjoyable events which took place at the "Royal Winter Fair," was the Central Alumni Banquet on Wednesday, November 23rd. Cole's banquet hall was nearly full, upwards of 125 enjoying the delicious and satisfying repast, as will as the solos by Frank Oldfield.

The speaker for the evening, the Honourable Mr. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion, was introduced briefly by Mr. Tisdale, the president of the Central Alumni, and as the oldest graduate present regaled us with a brief view of conditions as they were when he started to O. A. C., about the year 1879, He mentioned that, at that time all kinds of subterfuges were resorted to by the Government to "decoy" boys into attending the "Farmer's College." Things are changed now, thanks to the influence of such men as Dr. Mills, Dr. G. C. Creelman and Pres. J. B. Reynolds. Continuing he emphasized the necessity of O. A. C. graduates being missionaries first, last, and always, of the gospel of "Better Agricultural Products" and gave it as his opinion, that, generally speaking, the quality of our livestock is no better than it was 50 years ago. Turning to the question of governmental activity along the lines of improving said conditions he intimated that steps were being taken to inspect rigidly all cattle exported to Great Britain for quality as well as health, when the embargo was finally lifted. Our Bacon Trade is a sore spot in many minds and, referring to Duncan Marshall's articles from England, he paraphrased the gist of their contents as follows: "You and I," he said, "can put on too much side, but our bacon hogs cannot." Referring to the general conditions now existing in trade he brought out the fact that our former prestige in many minor agricultural products has dwindled until now only Canadian Eggs and apples are supreme on British markets.

Finally, in suggesting remedies for present conditions he urged upon us the need for one and all to support Canadian industries by using only Canadian wool, tobacco, coal, etc., and to patronize the national railways. "If we see a vision of prosperity, and we put our shoulder to the wheel whole-heartedly, we are half-way there."

Professor Toole then announced the results of the largest judging competition ever held anywhere, 221 contestants having taken part. The success of the college team in annexing the

Farmer's Advocate Trophy was very popular and the prowess of the individual members of the team in heading the list in the different classes of livestock was warmly applauded. We also noted with interest the names of many ex-College men among the first few in the list of Inter-County winners.

A partial list of those present is all that we have space for here: Hon. Mr. Motherwell, '81, Messrs. Arkell, Grisdale, Archibald, Stevenson, (M.P.), Ballantyne, Reyner, Dr. Creelman, President Reynolds, Drs. Torrance and Barnett, Messrs. Roadhouse, J. Lockie Wilson, Wade, R. S. Duncan, Jackson, Tisdale, Todd, R. Miller, H. Ryrie, and Professors Toole, Sackville, Knox, Squirrel, Leitch and Colquette.

Dr. J. G. Rutherford, '78, of the Board of Railway Commissioners, and Dr. Torrance, '79, Veterinary Director General for Canada, were at the O. A. C. on December 12, on the opening of the Ontario Veterinary College.

Doc. Fraser, '21, while working in chemistry lab., at Ottawa, was painfully injured in the eyes and face, when a nitrogen experiment exploded. Someone had the presence of mind to throw ammonia in his face which saved his eyesight. After a few days in hospital Doc. began to improve quickly and is now around again as usual.

F. W. Hamilton, '22, is now visiting his home at Guelph after having been in the West since he graduated.

Alf. Hammersley, '22, is now attending faculty of education at Saskatoon University. "Hammer" intends to teach high school agriculture.

On December 6, 7, and 8th, the Ontarion Bee-Keepers Association held their 42nd annual convention. Among the ex-O. A. C. men on the programme were: E. T. Barnard, '00, of Lambeth, Ontario, at the present time president of the association; Wm. Agar, '16, of Thornloe, New Ontario; J. C. Duff, '14, of Tara, Ont.: G. L. Jarvis, '21, of the O. A. C. Apiculture Department, T. Shields, '22, of 153 Benson Ave., Peterboro, Ont. Prof. F. Eric Millen, '13, of the O. A. C. Apiculture Department, who is secretary of the association, Frank C. Hart, '06, Director of Co-operation and Marketing Branch, Department of Agriculture, Toronto; Prof. R.D. Colquette, '15, of the Farm Economics Department, O. A. C., and Hon. W. Manning Doherty, '95, Minister of Agriculture in Ontario; Morley Pettit, former head of Apiculture Department, O. A. C., now of Georgetown.

Sue Knows a Good Apple

Miss S. I. Chase, '21, the first woman to graduate from the Ontario Agricultural College, at Guelph, has been winning laurels for herself and her college, by carrying off the first prize at the Annapolis, Kings and Hants Co. annual exhibition. This champion woman fruit farmer did not win her honors lightly, as there were eight competitors in the field and the quality of the fruit shown was very high, special mention being made of the beauty of color in display. Miss Chase did not stop at one prize, for in the best five plate collection contest she again captured first prize among a large number of competitors, and added to these trophies, several plate awards. Miss Chase whose home is at Greenwich, N. S., has proved by her recent achievement, that well-taught theory is a fine step on the road to successful practice.

Melissa Edwards, '22, is also engaged in Hort. work, being in charge at Rosthern, Sask.

C. W. Stanley, '14, was married to Miss Viola C. Taylor, of London, and after a honeymoon down the St. Lawrence, has "settled down" in London. Stanley is still chemist for the Battle Creek T. C. Flake Co.

D. Arsenault, '21, is with the Dominion Department of Agriculture, as Inspector of Dairy Factories in B. C. and Alberta. The last address we had was 731 Tegler Bldg., Edmonton, Alta.

L. T. Chapman, '21, is farming at Amherst, N. S., and would like to hear from some of the Old Boys.

Geo. A. Elliott, '21, is with the Government Seed Branch, at Toronto.

E. C. Foreman, '21, is now Professor of Poultry Husbandry at East Lansing, Michigan.

Clayton Frey, '21, is Agricultural Representative at Cayuga, Ont.

J. J. E. McCague, '21, is now Agricultural Representative for South Simcoe, with office at Alleston, Ont.

M. C. McPhail, '21, is now Agricultural Representative for Perth County, at Stratford, Ont.

Mr. Fred Lingfield, of the State Division of Agriculture, at Boseman, Montana, a former resident of Guelph, spent a day in the city, the guest of Ald. and Mrs. Mahoney. Mr. Lingfield on visiting the college was much interested to observe the big change in the size of the institution. At the time he attended O. A. C. there were only three of the present buildings in use.

E. "Army" Armstrong, '24, who has been working on Prof. Graham's chicken farm at St. Williams, since last April, sailed for England in time for Christmas.

H. D. Sewell, '24, who used to delight O.A.C. audiences with his violin, visited the college on November 25th, on his way home from the Royal Winter Fair in Toronto.

T. C. Amos, '16, was very successful at Chicago with his Shorthorns, winning one third, three fourths, and one fifth on six head against the strong competition of 620 head in a single section.

H. L. Atkinson, '24, visited the Guelph Winter Fair and the O. A. C.

J. A. Simpson, '24, who is with Campbell and Amos, Shorthorn breeders, was at the Guelph Winter Fair.

E. H. Dodds, '25, was showing a bunch of grade steers at the Winter Fair.

Congratulations '23 !

During the latter part of December George Melvin Gray, '23, was married to Miss Lois Marjorie Molloy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Molloy, Guelph. Best of good wishes, "George."

Frank Donald, '15, who was overseas with the College Battery, is farming near Wyoming, in Lambeth County. Frank's appearance belies the statement that these are lean times for the farmer, in spite of the fact that a dairy herd keeps him busy and he drives a milk truck into Sarnia every morning.

Paul W. Smith, '22, is taking post graduate work at Madison, Wis., and is a classmate there of W. G. Evans, '06, of the O. A. C. Botanical Department. The former is studying soil bacteriology and plant pathology and experimenting with methylene blue as an indicator on pure and mixed cultures.

F. A. Marsack, '88, a classmate of Prof. Dean, is now running a fruit farm about three miles from Salmon Arm, B. C., Reminiscences of the college are interesting, among these the fact that Prof. Dean's first public speech was on turnips, and it floored him.

W. G. Toner, '22, is manager of Chas. Yeates & Co., ice cream factory, in Guelph. Bill has made things hum in this line in this district.

Cecil Tice, '19, soil and crop instructor in the department of agriculture, B. C., is the authority on potatoes, and this starchy food must be agreeing with him.

E. C. Stilwell, '19, recently resigned his position on the Animal Husbandry staff of the University of B. C. to take post-graduate work at the Iowa State College, Ames, where he is keeping Harry Smallfield company. "Mike" is known throughout the province as one of the best judges of dairy cattle, especially Jerseys.

Bob Skelton, '16, and H. R. "Bunny" Hare, '14, are doing extension work for the University of B. C.

A. Archibald, '22, is now teaching botany and agriculture in Seaforth High School. Box 282 will reach him.

G. M. Emigh, '22, is farming near Burgessville, and is away to a good start.

(Continued on page x.)

Possibly

No one for a minute questions the value to be derived from the study of English. A clear insight into the thoughts of great men not only gives us a broader outlook but it tends to make our reasoning more logical. For example, nothing could be more logical than Mr. McLean's remark: "If Shelley had not died so young, he might have lived longer."

Certainly Not A. D.

Somehow or other the sight of a fish for dinner always draws forth some comments directed toward Nova Scotia. There are several from that justly famous province at the table.

On Friday the usual slab of the family piscus lay on the table.

"Aha! some more of the old stuff from the land of bluenoses!"

At which remarks the Easterners waxed exceeding wrath.

"This never came from Nova Scotia. It's B. C. fish."

Quite Simple

Not long ago H. C. Wilson, of wrestling fame, was up demonstrating a few "holts" to the boys. Someone, from curiosity, asked him about the strangle hold. He immediately went through with it.

"But you couldn't turn him over with that."

"Just wait till he's unconscious," replied Cliff. "and he'll go over easily enough."

O. K.

Joe—"Prof. is sick in bed to-day."

Jo—"What complaint?"

Joe—"None, everybody's satisfied."

—Managra.

"Truly Thankful"

Whether it was au gratin or not, we hesitate to say. Yet there it was upon the table, cooked to a "T," at least half a bird for each portion. Chicken for dinner, and on Friday! But religious scruples were cast to the winds. When the first shock passed away, the clamor for particular tid-bits was such that the Dean's gentle voice was heard calling for order. It must have surprised some of the ladies to be reminded that they were "over eleven years of age."

Needless to say, we "licked the platters clean." The repast came as a welcome surprise to Old Man Gastric, who had been prepared for a dish that had been "six months out of sea." We close with the silent, but fervent hope that such surprises may be often forth-coming.

The Retort Courteous

One of our lecturers in Animal Husbandry has the happy faculty of illustrating doubtful points in a practical and easily comprehended manner.

Recently, in a demonstration on baby beef, he was endeavouring to emphasize the necessity of having lots of natural fleshing.

"Some," he said, "have this naturally, others never get it. For example, take Keegan and myself. He is naturally thin, and I'm inclined the other way."

The usually undaunted Robert was at first somewhat taken aback. Gradually recovering from this unexpected comparison he replied:

"Yes, but how about trimness of underline?"

Prof. (reading poem)—"Broughton, what form of verse is this?"

Broughton (as per usual)—"Z-z-z-z."

Prof.—"Must be a lullaby."

In A Thirstier Land

Here lie the bones
Of all the guys,
Who would be wets,
But now are drys.

News From Moonshine Hill

"Shay, Bill, I wancha drive more careful; fus thing y' know you'll have us in the ditch."

"Why, shay, I thought you were drivin!"—Managra.

All Bull

"I want a black suit," said the solemn customer, "something of a heavy, strong material that will keep its shape and last for a number of years."

"You don't want a suit, sir," the modern clerk assured him, "what you have in mind is a coffin."—Goblin.

Excited voices in the direction of Grub Alley. A raffle had just been decided. Slowly a dejected looking figure climbed the stairs in the direction of Maiden's Lane, and muttered repeatedly:

D—n me, if I ever buy another ticket. Paid 99 cents and 100 won."

Free Verse

"A caller with a poem wishes to see you sir."

"The devil! What's his name?"

"It's a young lady, sir, an' she's a peach."

"Ah! Show her in. I'll be glad—ahem

—To look at her lines."—Jester.

The Wisdom of Convention

Custom decrees the diamond as the betrothal symbol, and in this as often happens, custom is wise.

A diamond is one of the few things that escapes the ravages of time. Fifty years hence it will be just as beautiful as the day it was purchased.

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Midnight Oil

O hark! a tale of woe I sing,
  A tale of sadder hours;
Than Physics lab. could hope to bring,
  Upon this head of ours.
I sing of starry winter nights
When bliss is found in water fights;
But fate compels both weak and strong
To burn the precious midnight oil,
To bow the head to ghastly toil,
Nor cease, until the breakfast gong.

Oft' do we hear a Prof. expound
  "Keep working day by day,"
But we have tried, and we have found
  It can't be done that way.
No doubt the scheme is worth a lot,
But here, we find some food for thought;
Can one attend le club Francais,
The bee talks, Chinese workmen's aid,
And hosts of others? I'm afraid
One can't, and study day by day.

So now a solemn dirge I chant,
  Replete with saddest thoughts,
If we would seeds of learning plant
  In vacant, mental lots,
If we would learn before we die
No recipe but this have I,
Cease searching for a roadway royal
Disport thee till the week before,
Then swear a little, swear some more
And then ignite the midnight oil.

—J.M.,'25.

That love is blind,
  There is no doubt;
That's why they have
  The lights turned out.—Ex.

Lecturer—"Hm, you fellows, you're old enough to stop being so childish in class."

Voice at back—"No one is responsible for their actions when they're half asleep."

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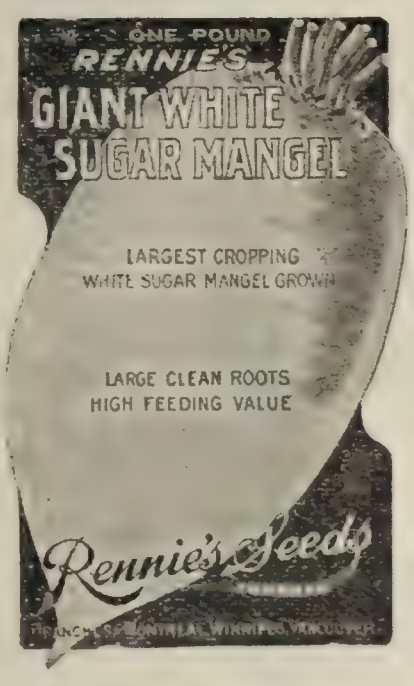

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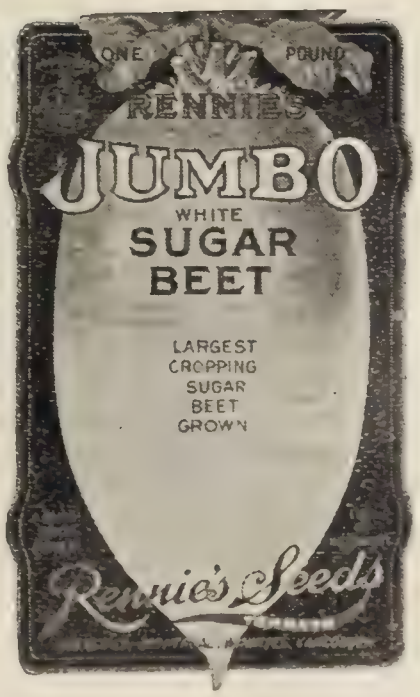

Alumni

(Continued from page 218)

Emerson Bowman, '97-98, is carrying on mixed farming six miles from Salmon Arm and is still interested in the old college.

Percey Suckling, '03, fruit farming at Salmon Arm, B. C., and is still one of the boys. He is as prominent in local sport as he was in athletics at the old college.

Henry Rive, '03, now Chief Dairy Instructor for B. C., is as hale and hearty as ever and is doing great work in building up the dairy industry of the province. His headquarters are in Victoria.

H. Riddle, is poultry farming about two miles from Salmon Arm, B. C.

Stanley Fraser, has been Soil and Crop Instructor for B. C. since September, 1922.

Births

To Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Paterson, of Port Hope, a daughter, on November 29. "Pat" is district representative for Durham Co, and graduated in '15.

Stanley White, '22, is on seed inspection work.

W. S. MacMullen, '22, is assistant sheep promotor for Western Ontario.

A. Archibald, '22, is teaching agriculture in Monteith, Ont.

"Jazz" Whitelock, '22, is assistant District Representative for Peel County

A. E. Springstead, '22, is assistant representative in Middlesex, and R. White, '22, holds the same position in Kent County.

R. E. Sheperd, '22, is farming at Aurora, Ont.

H. U. "Brig" Western '22, is now a supervisor of the Soldiers' Settlement Board at Wainright, Alberta.

"Ernie" and Mrs. Culp, who are farming at Vineland, Ontario, were visitors at O. A. C. on November 14th, "Ernie" was a member of '16.

W. J. Lowrie, '22, is teaching school at Beamsville, Ont.

Sanford W. King, '20, is taking over the management of the farm of J. D. Chapman, M. P., at Niagara-on-the-Lake, and will grow fruits, vegetables and manage the greenhouse. Both Mr. and Mrs. King visited the college recently.

E. B. Chilcott, '22, is farming at Ancaster and reports everything ready for next Spring.

H. R. Davis, '16, is now a medical student at McGill University.

Art Watson and Norm. Fraser, both '22, may be found in Ottawa. Norm. is with the Ottawa Dairy Co., while Art has just returned from Killam, Alberta.

P. O. Ripley, '22, is assistant to Bert Hopper, '21, in the Field Husbandry Department at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

"Court" Cline, '22, is with the Chemistry Department, O. A. C.

"Shorty" Richardson, '22, has started a poultry farm near Ottawa.

P. R. Halpenny, '22, paid us a visit lately. He is making the Capital City hum with life insurance business.

H. Laing, "Cam." St. John, and Tom Armstrong, '22, were among those present at the Hallowe'en dance, held at Mac Hall, on October 31st.

Dick Waugh, '22, is in the apiculture business for himself at Ottawa.

M. C. Jamieson, '22, is employed by the Government of Manitoba with headquarters in Winnipeg.

F. C. Wasson, '22, is with the Saskatchewan Creamery, Regina.

O. H. J. White, '22, is employed by the Ontario Government as a dairy inspector. We see him around every now and then.

A. N. Harley, '22, is taking care of the ice cream and butter end of the Martin Milk Products Co., Welland, Ontario.

SMOKE
OLD
CHUM
The Tobacco of Quality
1/2 LB. TINS
and in packages

NITRATE OF SODA

The Fertilizer which furnishes NITROGEN in the IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE NITRATE FORM

"The normal nitrogenous food of plants is a Nitrate, and there is a close connection between the amount supplied and the amount of plant growth."—Sir E. J. Russell, D.Sc., Rothamsted.

Many Fertilizers prove ineffective through Lack of Available Nitrogen

Recent data from investigations with fertilizers furnished free on request.

THE CHILEAN NITRATE COMMITTEE

(B. Leslie Emslie, Director)
1602 ROYAL BANK BUILDING
TORONTO, ONT.

Culled from a Mac Hall girl's chemistry exam. paper:

"One of the factors which prevent a reversible reaction from reversing is by keeping it air-tight. As soon as it is exposed to the air, it will reverse. Therefore, nitric acid is kept in air-tight containers."

How very, very, nice.

* * *

"Yes, poor Jack is in the hospital to-day."

"That's too bad. What happened?"

"He got excited in Entomology and cracked a smile."

* * *

"A greater love hath no man than this":—

WANTED—A man who would love best to be working among White Leghorn fowls.—Toronto Paper.

A Full Dress Suit!

NO wardrobe is complete without a formal dress suit for the evening wear,—and now is the time to secure one.

Lailey-Trimble Ltd.
"Master Built" Clothes

Evening Dress and Tuxedo Suits $50.00 or more

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Huxley's Dancing Academy

Class or Private Orchestra open for engagements.

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MAKERS OF

ALL KINDS OF RULED PRINTED FORMS

GUELPH, ONT. PHONE 1107-J

The Same Thing

George Washington Jones, colored, was trying to enlist in the army, and the following conversation ensued with the recruiting officer:

"Name?"

"George Washington Jones, sah."

"Age?"

"I'se twenty-seven years old, sah."

"Married?"

"No, sah. Dat scar on mah haid is whar a mule done kicked me."

A GREAT COAT

Such as Real Fellows Wear.

Responsibility. The sound principles upon which we maintain our reputation of responsibility and reliability is your assurance that the MEN'S and YOUNG MEN'S Clothing we sell you represents the HIGHEST VALUE money can buy.

SUITS and O'COATS

$15.00 to $35.00

King Edward Clothiers

Rollie Hewer,

62 Carden St. Phone 1738

Inter-Year Judging

(Continued from page 205)

Beef Cattle

1st —W. E. Senn, 4th Year.
2nd—J. A. Dawson, 4th Year.
3rd —W. Dyer, 2nd Year.
4th —A. Ewing, Elora.
5th —O. E. Larch, Preston.

Dairy Cattle

1st —E. J. Goring, 1st Year.
2nd—N. C. Schell, 4th Year.
3rd —J. V. Hartley, 1st Year.
4th —S. A. Hilton, 4th Year.
5th —Clarence Anderson, Terra Cotta.

Sheep

1st —S. Page, 3rd Year.
2nd—E. Cormack, 2nd Year.
3rd —H. M. Walters, 2nd Year.
4th —C. E. Carbin, 4th Year.
5th —T. R. Harrison, 3rd Year.

Swine

1st —S. F. Wood, 4th Year.
2nd—D. J. Lerch, Preston.
3rd —Russell Hull, Elora.
4th —E. A. Miller, 4th Year.
5th —H. E. Smith, 3rd Year.

Poultry

1st —F. B. Hutt, 4th Year.
2nd—C. W. Mutrie, 4th Year.
3rd —S. Page, 3rd Year.
4th —H. M. Walters, 2nd Year.
5th —W. Hansler, 2nd Year.

The total points of the Years were as follows:

4th Year—5,073.
3rd Year—4,691
2nd Year—4,278
1st Year—3,980

GUELPH'S
ONLY EXCLUSIVE

Women's
Apparel
Shop

CATERING Exclusively to Women who desire clothes of individual styling, distinctive fabrics and fine workmanship at prices shorn of extravagance.

WOMEN who appreciate Fine Clothes — Garments that reflect a dignified, refined personality will surely enthuse in their approval of the smart collection we have here on display.

A SPECIAL Showing of Gowns to wear for the holiday gaieties are now being featured. We cordially invite your inspection.

FOSTERS

128 UPPER WYNDHAM ST.

FALL
CLOTHES'
For the Younger
CROWD

WITH an appreciation of the rigid standards of style and quality which young fellows demand, this STORE has assembled interesting value groups in the Young Men's Section.

In fabric, quality, in character of tailoring and in style details that are distinctively young men's clothes, they "belong."

Watch Our Windows

George Wallace

All-Ways Reliable
Opposite Kandy Kitchen

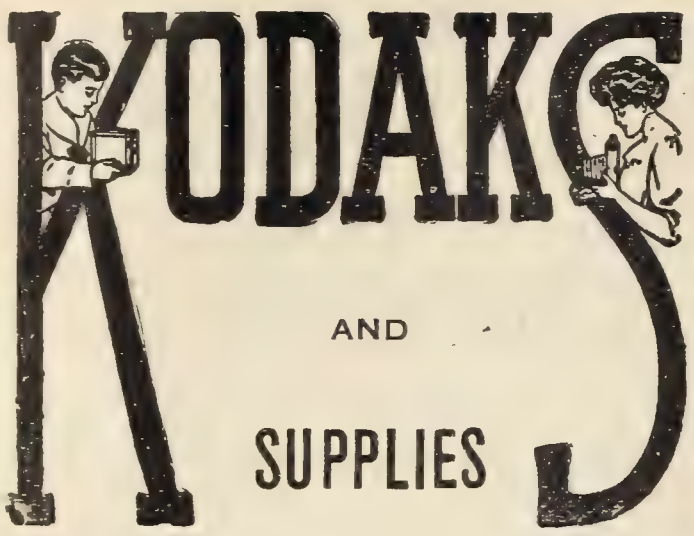
Here's an Economy
Worthy of Your Serious Consideration

For a small monthly payment we'll keep your clothes in that up-to-date, prosperous, spotless condition that is enjoyed by our many satisfied patrons.

We call regularly and you have nothing to worry about. You'd be surprised how much less it costs and how it increases the life of your costly wearables. Don't put it off—Phone 456 now.

Jack Stewart Can Clean It

WARDROBE DELIVERY



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Incorporated A.D., 1876

We allow **3½ per cent.** interest on deposits of One Dollar and upwards. We invite you to open an Account in our Savings Department.

Debentures issued for $100.00 and upwards bearing a special rate of interest.

Safety Deposit Boxes to rent.

OFFICE—Corner Wyndham and Cork Streets, Guelph

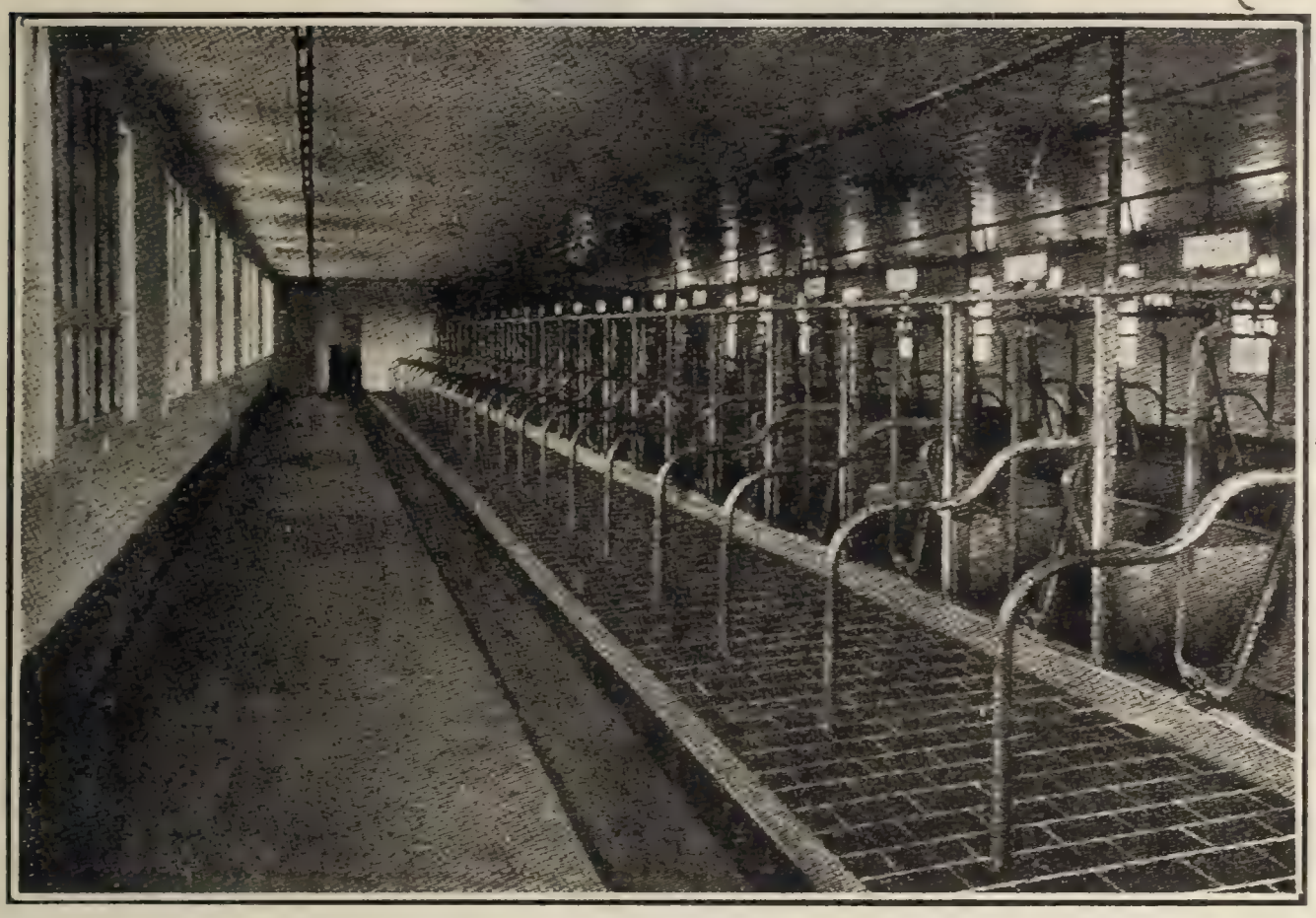
J.E. MCELDERRY, Managing Director. J.M. PURCELL, Assistant Manager.

Neilson's Chocolate Bars

Give you most value for your money. Pure, rich chocolate; finest fruits and nuts. Sixteen delightful kinds.

Insist on Getting Neilson's

THE COW STALL FLOOR PROBLEM



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Cork Brick Floors

Are used by hundreds of prominent stockholders in the United States and Canada, and also by many Agricultural Colleges and Government Experimental Stations.

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The O. A. C. in a new novel—

YOU will want to see how the College, "Mac. Hall," the Rink and other familiar institutions are featured in

GOD'S GREEN COUNTRY

By ETHEL M. CHAPMAN

See too, how Miss Chapman sets to work in her "Green Country" the very principles you are working with daily. The author is a graduate of the farm as well as of Macdonald Hall and knows what she writes about.

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The more definitely you can insure to your finished milk product its natural flavor and delicious wholesomeness the more certain you are of an increased demand for your output.

The purity of milk can easily be ascertained by simple tests, but its purity and flavor can only be retained when real sanitary cleanliness protects every step of its manufacture into butter, cheese and other milk foods.

This explains why such a rapidly increasing number of cheesemakers, creamerymen, and dairymen are standardizing the distinctive, sweet, wholesome, dependable, sanitary cleanliness which always follows the use of

Wyandotte
Dairyman's
Cleaner and Cleanser

Indian in Circle

in every package

The higher scoring quality in milk foods which this "Wyandotte" sanitary service so largely makes possible is a source of increased profits on the year's production.

Should not this advantage merit your selection and use of this cleaner in your dairy business?

Your supply house will fill your order.

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Wyandotte, Mich.

Kennedy's

For College

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We Save You Money

PENFOLD HARDWARE & CARRIAGE COMPANY

Phone 269

Go

To

Grants

Agricultural Engineering

(Continued from page 196)

practical knowledge of science he at once turns to the engineer. To apply his scientific knowledge with success the engineer must needs have a practical knowledge of farming. After years of patient investigation and tireless efforts these experts have established this new profession and made it necessary to the efficient working of a farm.

In America they have realized the importance of having efficient buildings, efficient machinery, sanitary conditions, and efficient water supply. To bring their efforts to a co-operative national effort the American Society of Agricultural Engineers was formed. The work of this society is to conduct exhaustive research in problems facing the practical farmer. Just now it is conducting a research into barn construction in relation to sanitation and ventilation.

Canada offers as great a field for investigation. Irrigation in the Western provinces is an instance of our new need for efficient and practical Agricultural Engineers. The farmer cannot be educated to new ideas in a short time, yet there is room for development and improvement in every direction.

Until a few years ago, too little stress had been put on the importance of the application of physical science in the solution of many farm problems. There is proof enough in the country that the physical sciences can be applied practically in farm management and Agricultural Engineering has a responsible part to play in the future of scientific agriculture.

YE WHO DREAM

Oh little gods of earthly guise—ye idlers in the sun,
Laggards by all the seven seas—by ye the worlds are won!
For all must hearken when ye pipe, and none can choose but go:
Such filaments of steel wherewith ye draw the puppet-show!
A joyous carol in the vale, a vision on the hill—
Lo, toiling folk and kingly folk must follow where ye will!

Your chiseled marbles thunder truth adown eternal years:
Before your painted canvas kneel the multitudes in tears:
One flaming chant of martial lilt, born of a mystic hour—
The World's at arms! And emperors shall crumble at your power.

Blest of creation—ye who dream! Forever have ye led
Your legions, gloriously enslaved: when all is writ and said,
Yours is the splendour of the spheres, the ermine and the bay,
When busy folk and kingly folk have spent their futile day.

Not in the plaudits of the throng your inner joy must be,
Ye so divine, so deathless ones, who drowse by sun and sea:
Always, within your lonely souls, one humble prayer shall hide—
"That men may hold my dream, dear God! Then am I satisfied."

—Laura Simmons

98%

Of the best creameries use De Laval Separators

The creameryman knows the best cream separator. Practically all of them use De Lavals. Why? Because they have found by testing the skim-milk, and by experience, that the De Laval is the most profitable. They know that a poor separator can soon waste all their profit and that a De Laval soon pays for itself. The De Laval you use is built on the same principle as the creameryman's.

86%

Of the exhibitors at the National Dairy Show use De Laval Separators

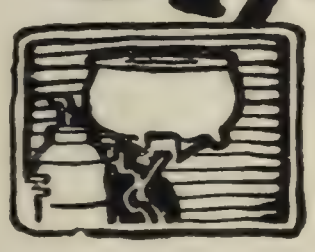
At the 1922 National Dairy Exposition an investigation among the exhibitors of purebred dairy cattle disclosed the fact that 86% of them use De Laval Separators. These exhibitors of purebred dairy cattle are the cream of the world's best dairymen—they know the best separator and use it. Butter made from De Laval cream also won first place in EVERY CLASS.

64%

Of the Separators in the leading butter state are De Lavals

More butter is made and more cream separators are used in Minnesota than in any other state. According to an investigation by a prominent farm paper, 64% of the cream separators in Minnesota are De Lavals—almost two out of every three. A remarkable record—which simply drives home the fact that the more people know about separators, the more they appreciate De Laval.

51%



Of all cream Separators are De Lavals

—according to an investigation by a group of prominent farm papers of wide circulation. There are still many inefficient and worn-out separators in use to-day which are wasting enough butter-fat to pay for new De Lavals. Get the most out of your butter-fat with a new De Laval. See your De Laval Agent or write us.

Several millions of users, over a period of forty years, have found the De Laval the MOST SATISFACTORY separator, in that it skims cleaner, lasts longer and is easier to operate and clean than any other. See your De Laval Agent or write us.

The De Laval Company, Limited

MONTREAL, PETERBOROUGH

WINNIPEG, EDMONTON, VANCOUVER.

Guelph Business Directory

The attention of the O. A. C. and Macdonald Students is drawn to the following Directory of Guelph Business and Professional men. Their advertisements help to make your magazine a success. They carry the best goods and give the best service you can obtain. It is only fair that you patronize them.

Banks—

Dominion Bank
Guelph & Ontario Trust Co.
The Bank of Hamilton
The Royal Bank
Union Bank

Barbers—

L. Watts
College Barber Shop
Sprental & Clark.

Boots and Shoes—

J. D. McArthur
W. J. Thurston
Neill's Shoe Store
Agnew Boot Shop.
Yale Boot Shop.

Cafes—

Central
City Cafe
Dominion Cafe
Grant's Restaurant.
Star Cafe.
Uneeda Lunch

Candy and Ice Cream—

The Kandy Kitchen
The Tuck
Geo. Williams
Candyland
Royal Candy Works

Clothiers—

King Edward Clothiers.
H. Silver Furnishing Co.
J. A. Shields

Dancing—

Huxley's Dancing Academy.

Dentists—

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Dr. G. P. Britton
Dr. D. M. Foster
Dr. Ross H. Wing.

Dry Goods & Ladies' Wear—

D. E. Macdonald & Bros.
Cole Bros. & Scott
G. B. Ryan & Co.
John Armstrong
Fosters.
H. Silver Furnishing Co.

Druggists—

Alex. Stewart
Bogardus & Barton
Taylor's Drug Store.
Broadfoot

Electrical Appliances and Plumbers—

The Grinyer Co.
W. W. Stuart.

Eye and Ear Specialist—

Dr. Laird

Florists—

James Gilchrist
Miss E. S. Marriott

Groceries—

Hood and Benallick
F. J. Kurtz
Geo. Williams

You will be doing the Review a service if you tell these people you have read their advertisement.

Guelph Business Directory

(Continued)

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The Bond Hardware Co.
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Smith and Mahoney.
J. J. McTague

Laundries—

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Suey Wah
Wong's O K Laundry
The Globe Laundry

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Guelph Lumber Co.

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A. D. Savage
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O'Keefe Studio

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The Guelph Herald
Wallace Printing Co.
Kelso Printing Co.

Pressing—

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Jack Stewart.
W. V. Baggs.
W. H. Clark

Signs—

T. Ross Barber.

Shoe Repairing—

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Goodyear Shoe Repair Co.
W. C. Goetz
J. Busby.
W. H. Clarke
P. T. King

Shoe Shine Parlor—

Guelph Shoe Shine Parlor

Storage Battery Service —

Willard

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C. L. Kearns, Phone 41W

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Campbell & Johnston
J. A. Shields
James Lane
R J Stewart

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Theatres—

Castle

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our New Suits and Top Coats is what accounts for their good shape and the permanency of it. If you want your apparel to retain its shapliness you must have it tailored—not merely pressed—in.

Have you seen our New Suitings and Overcoatings? They are splendid fabrics and you should have us make you up an Overcoat and at least one Suit from them.

A full range of Hats, Caps and Men's Furnishings, also Ladies' Furs.

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WHEN YOU WANT IT

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Give us a trial and you will experience the highest degree of satisfaction with our service.

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AT *P. T. King's*
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GOODYEAR MACHINES
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FOR REAL
TAILORED CLOTHES
AT
MODERATE PRICES
CALL ON
R. J. STEWART
19 QUEBEC STREET, PHONE 456

I LOVE ALL BEAUTEOUS THINGS

I love all beauteous things,
I seek and adore them;
God hath no better praise,
And man in his hasty days
Is honored for them.

I, too, will something make,
And joy in the making!
Although to-morrow it seem
Like the empty words of a dream
Remembered, on waking.

—Robert Bridges.

Crime begins in poverty; poverty in insufficiency of food; insufficiency of food in neglect of agriculture.—Ibid.

Prof. Steckley usually finds a graphic method of driving home an important point. In a recent lecture he was emphasizing the importance of natural fleshing.

"Some," he said, "have this natural covering from heredity, others haven't. For example take myself and friend Keegan. I'm naturally fleshy and he isn't."

The usually urbane and debonair Robert was at first startled and taken aback by the unexpectedness of the attack. His undaunted spirit quickly reasserted itself as he replied:

"Yes, but, how about trimness of underline?"

CASTLE

PHONE 527

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Save Time and Money.

The O'Keeffes

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Dominion Bank Building

PHONE 942 **GUELPH**

With a sentimental leaning toward the days of his own youth, a certain graduate sent his son to the O. A. C. On arriving at the Hill, the young man began to make a few inquiries. "I should like to see my father's record," said he to Mr. Porter. "He was here in 1890."

"I shall be very pleased to show you the record," was the reply. "But have you any special reason for consulting it?"

"Well," replied the youth frankly "when I left home dad told me not to disgrace his record, and I only want to see how far I can go."

? ? ? ? ?

At the organization meeting of the Rifle Club, a large delegation from Mac Hall occupied one side of Massey Hall.

The Chairman—"We have elected a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer. Now what about the committee? How many representatives do we need?"

Short—"I suggest that we have three representatives, one from the female side of the house, one from the male side, and one from the faculty."

Green: "Has the circus arrived in town yet?"

Brown: "No."

Green: "But what's all the commotion over at the railroad station?"

Brown: "The elephants sent their trunks on ahead."

—Punch Bowl.

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BARBER SHOP

The Shop of Real Service—a trial will convince you.

32 Carden St. **Opp. Market**

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DENTIST

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Men's Dress Shoes
Basket Ball Shoes

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The Store with the New Front

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SEE

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For Men's Clothing, Furnishings Boots and Shoes

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SEE US TODAY
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CUT FLOWERS
Choice Cut Flowers always on hand,
Roses, Carnations, Valley, Violets
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BOUDOIR SLIPPERS
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Stoves, Graniteware, Tinware and Kitchen Utensils.
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Artistic and Unique Designs

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and

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Hand-made Clothes.
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REAL SERVICE

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Dependable Druggists
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Quality Chocolates, Perfumes, Toilet Articles, Waterman's Pens, Etc.
Pictures Developed and Printed.

WE SAVE YOU MONEY.

Be Punctual

Get to your Classes and other appointments on time, one of our

ALARM CLOCKS

will do this. We have them from **$1.50** up.

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THE MOST UP - TO - DATE CAFE AND BANQUET HALL

In Hamilton stop at the Devonshire Cafe, corner James and Vine Streets. Under the same management.

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WILLARD

STORAGE BATTERIES

A still better Willard Battery with Thread Rubber Insulation always in stock to fit any make of car or tractor.

Expert repair work and Real Service to any make of Battery.

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The GLOBE LAUNDRY

Ask the men we cater to.

Mending Done Free of Charge

COME TO THE TUCK SHOP

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We Cater to Students
High-Class
Groceries, Confectionery,
Pastry, Ice Cream
—AND—
Smokers' Supplies, etc.
Dainty Lunches Served

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Cole Bros. & Scott

29 and 31 Wyndham St., GUELPH

Headquarters for Men's High-Class Ready-to-Wear Clothing and Furnishings.

Ordered Clothing a Specialty

THE PEOPLE'S STORE

Kelly's Music Store

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POPULAR MUSIC, STANDARD MUSIC
CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA SCORES
VIOLINS, GUITARS, BANJOS, UKULELE'S

All Small Musical Instruments, Strings and Parts.
Everything in Music.

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49 Quebec West

Successor to C. H. GRIFFENHAM

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ALTERATIONS

Suits or O'Coats Pressed 50c. **Monthly Contracts** $1.50 **Per Month**

Agent

SCOTLAND WOOLEN MILLS

Suit—$25.00—O'Coat

Made to Order

Yale Boot Shop

"Better Boots For Less"

We have a complete sssortment of Men's Footwear in all the latest shapes and leathers, at prices that are reasonable.

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124 WYNDHAM STREET

J. S. McDonald

Manager

CANDYLAND

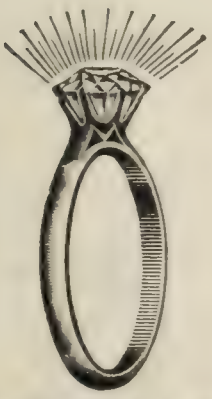
Our Motto

PURITY

—AND—

CLEANLINESS

DIAMONDS



Arthur W. Smith & Sons

"Your Jewellers"

At Our Fine New Store
120 Upper Wyndham St

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Our Optical Parlors are now open, under the supervision of experienced optometrists.

HOOD AND BENALLICK

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DEALERS IN

Fancy Groceries

AND

Chinaware

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Fruit and Oysters in Season

G. B. Ryan & Co.

Department Stores

Guelph ∴ Owen Sound

THREE STORES IN GUELPH

Ladies' Ready-to-Wear

To those who have not already selected this as their principal shopping place, we ask that you take an early opportunity to investigate.

Our Gowns, Skirts, Blouses, Coats and Costumes will be found surprisingly satisfactory. Our buyers make frequent trips to New York and thus keeps up to the minute in regard to what is new and popular. Considerable buying power gives us an advantage in the way of prices and we invite comparison.

Millinery

Long experience has taught us many things. Among others, not to buy too much at once, but to be always ready to grasp the new ideas mid seasons and between seasons. Always something new and interesting in this department

MEN'S STORE

A repository for all accessories to a gentleman's wardrobe.

Dependable goods at reasonable prices. Our buyer is always searching the markets for something a little better in value that the other fellows

TWO-PRICE SUIT PLAN

We are making a practice of selling suits at

$22.00 and $32.00 only.

By concentrating our efforts on these two prices we can get and give better values than by buying promiscuously.

Dack's
SHOES

Are *favorites* with students. They wear longer because they have better leather.

All sizes and fittings in stock

"Scotch Brogue" in both Boot and Oxford Styles

Write for Catalogue and Measurement Chart

R. DACK & SONS, Limited

73 KING STREET W. - - - TORONTO

The Kandy Kitchen

High Class
Confectionery

Let us cater for your social functions

We do what we promise

Acquire the Habit

Doubtless you know persons who, notwithstanding small salaries, have more substantial savings than you.

It is all in getting the saving habit. Persistently deposit $5 in your savings account every week for five years, and with interest at 3% compounded semi-annually, your balance will total $1,401.74.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

GUELPH BRANCH, - - S. CRAIG EVANS, Manager

Branches also at Erin, Hillsbury and Orton

SOME MEN ARE ALWAYS BORROWING

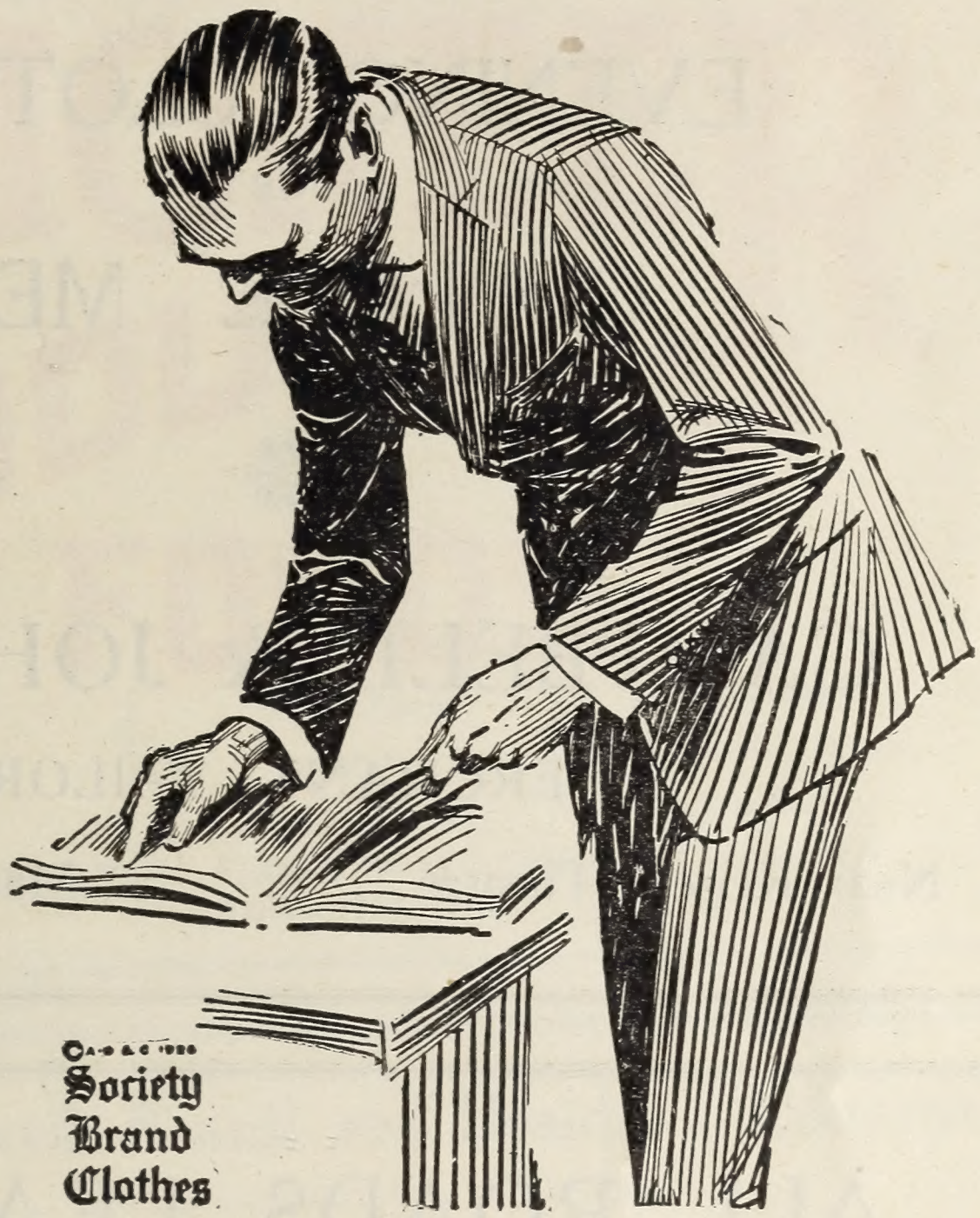
Although they sometimes have larger incomes some men are always borrowing.

The confirmed borrower is a self-convicted failure, a grumbling and unreliable person who usually reaches old age dependent on others or still working, struggling and borrowing for a living—and finally dies under a load of debt.

On the other hand, the lender is the man who spends his money freely but with care, who saves something each pay day and goes through life happy and contented, with money always at his disposal to grasp each opportunity. He saves before he spends and thus embraces prosperity for himself and his family.

The Royal Bank of Canada

INCORPORATED 1869



They have the Authentic College Style

Society Brand Clothes

Our Society Brand Clothes are designed and made for College Men—they have the authentic College Style. That loose, swagger effect—and though they're easy to wear, they always look smart. Drop in and look them over—you'll see in a minute what we mean.

D. E. Macdonald & Bros.
LIMITED

Guelph's Leading and Largest Store

EVENING CLOTHES
FOR
COLLEGE MEN

CAMPBELL & JOHNSON
MERCHANT TAILORS
Near Regent Theatre Macdonnell Street

ALL ROADS LEAD TO
GRINYERS
Electrical and Phonograph Dealers

APEX RECORDS 65c
As good as the most expensive, and will play on any Phonograph that uses a *Needle*.
NEED A FLASHLIGHT?
Electric Appliances, Fixtures and Wireless Apparatus for amateurs

GUELPH - ONTARIO

Give Your Hens A Square Deal, Feed

PIONEER POULTRY FOODS

Chick Food,
Growing Mash,
Scratch Food,

More Eggs
and
Better Birds,

Laying Mash
Fattening Mash,
Pigeon Food,

WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.

High School Boards and Boards of Education

Are Authorized by Law to Establish

INDUSTRIAL, TECHNICAL

and

ART SCHOOLS

WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION

Day and Evening Classes may be conducted in accordance with the regulations issued by the Department of Education.

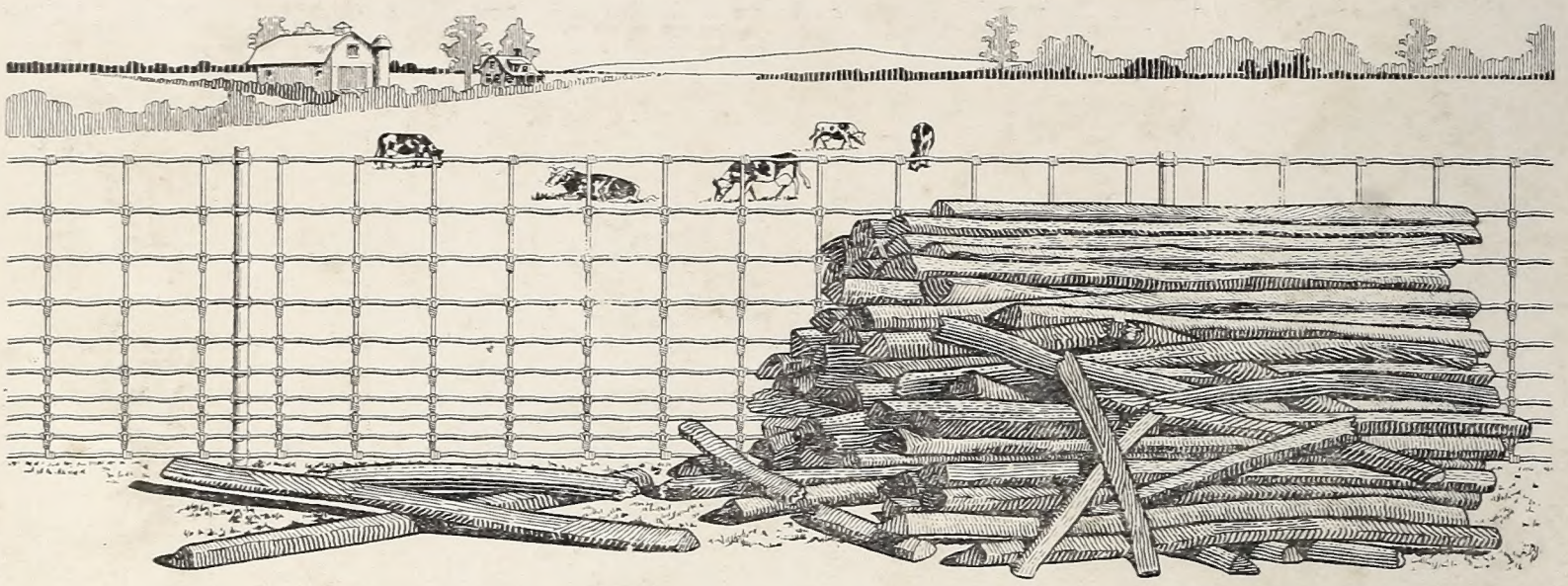
Theoretical and Practical Instruction is given in various trades. The schools and classes are under the direction of **an Advisory Committee.**

Application for attendance should be made to the Principal of the school.

Commercial Subjects, Manual Training, Household Science and Agriculture and Horticulture are provided for in the Courses of Study in Public, Separate, Continuation and High Schools, Collegiate Institutes, Vocational Schools and Departments.

Copies of the Regulations issued by the Minister of Education may be obtained from the Deputy Minister, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Toronto, December, 1921.



Sell Your Rails and Save Fence Money

Why pay for the "privilege" of maintaining weed-breeding rail fences when it costs less to have Frost Fence?

At present high prices for wood you can sell the rails for more than Frost Fence will cost you!

Now—don't wait till coal is plentiful and wood prices down again—**now** is the time to decide for a tidy and tight FROST FENCE.

It will save you a whole acre of cropping land for every 400 rods of snake fence you replace with it. You can sow right up to the fence and get the last weed with a scythe right under the fence.

Frost Fence costs less because it lasts longest. Its extra heavily galvanized wire, defies weather. Its waved laterals, acting like springs, keep it tight and tidy always.

The Famous Frost Hold-tight Lock, gripping every joint like a vise, never lets it get out of shape.

Why tolerate ugly snake or rail fences when Frost Fence increases your land, fights weeds—and costs less! See the Frost dealer about prices—or write us direct.

BURLINGTON U-BAR FENCE POSTS

We are distributors for Burlington Fence Posts, as shown in above illustration. High carbon steel, extra thick where the tension comes. Can be erected in a minute. No post holes to dig. Will not sag. Fence easily attached. Keep your fence tight for a life time. Write for booklet.

Frost Hold Tight LOCK

"FROST" FENCE

Frost Steel and Wire Company, Limited, Hamilton, Canada.

Makers of Galvanized and Bright Wire—Hay Wire and Bale Ties—Woven Wire—Farm, Factory and Ornamental Fences—Galvanized Gates—Manufacturers' Wire Supplies